

Richmond Hill *Our Heritage Our Community*

Compiled, Written & Drawn by Michael B. C. Lai   Translated by Vicky Wong



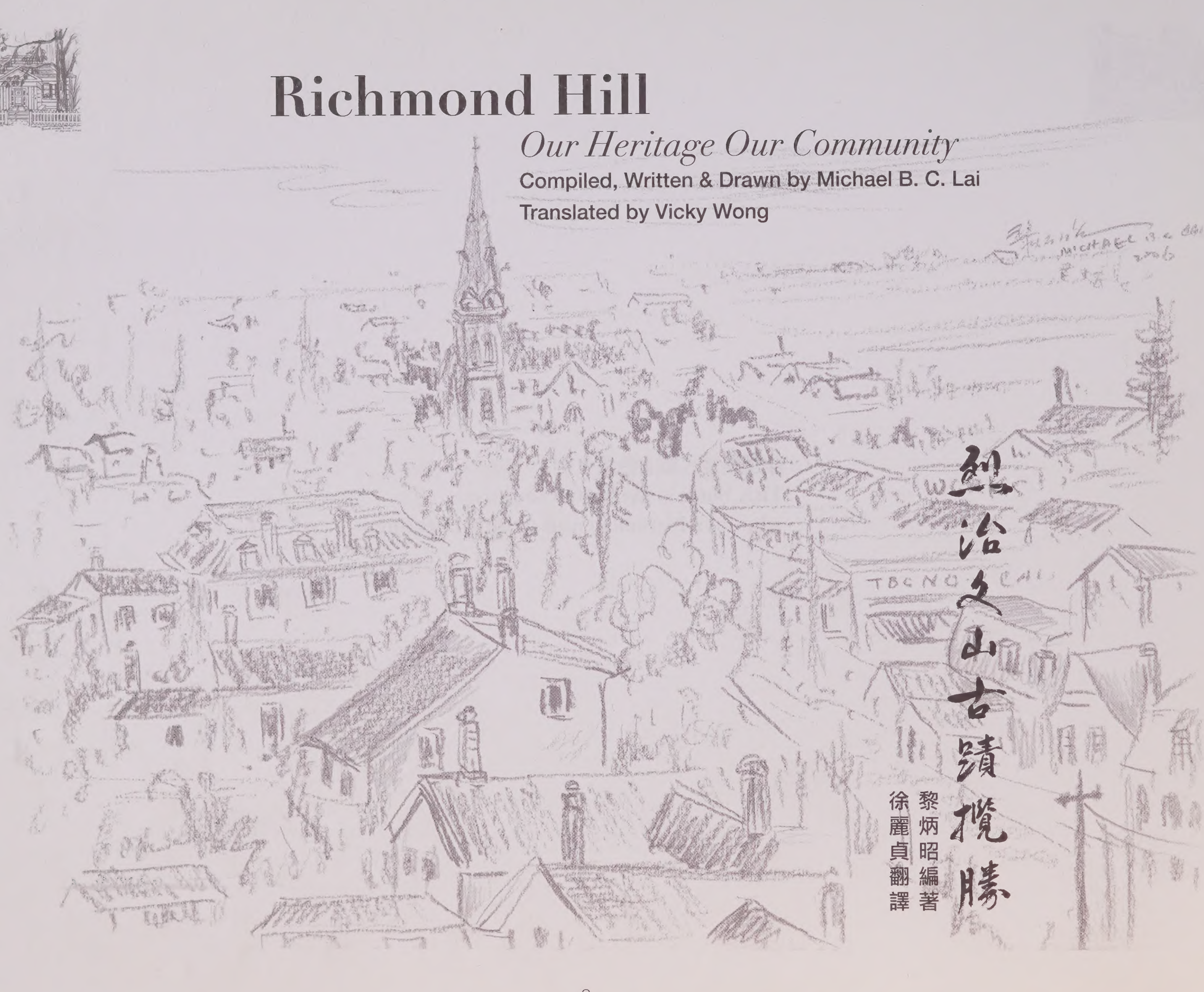


獻給熱愛古蹟文物的人士
This book is dedicated to those
who love historical and cultural heritage

Richmond Hill

Our Heritage Our Community

Compiled, Written & Drawn by Michael B. C. Lai
Translated by Vicky Wong



列治文山古蹟攬勝

黎炳昭編著
徐麗貞翻譯



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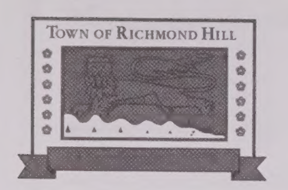
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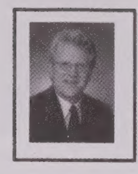


Panoramic shot of Beaver Creek Business Park in the Southeast Section of Richmond Hill.
Courtesy Town of Richmond Hill

Michael B.C. Lai
10. Nov., 2006







Town of Richmond Hill

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2007

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR

Michael Bing Chiu Lai has operated Lai Bing Chiu Arts Centre in Richmond Hill since 1992. I am delighted that he has chosen to publish the history of Richmond Hill including drawings of our heritage houses and properties.

It is wonderful to have an artist of his renown in Richmond Hill and we wish him all future success.

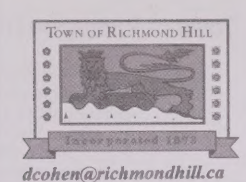
Yours truly,

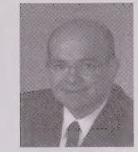
Dave Barrow
Mayor











dcohen@richmondhill.ca

David Cohen, Councillor Ward 3

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June 1, 2006

Greetings

Richmond Hill is fortunate to have an artist of the caliber of Michael Bing Chiu Lai. Art, heritage, and culture are important to Richmond Hill. Michael Bing Chiu Lai's new book "Richmond Hill, Our Heritage, Our Community" is a treasure that will live on.

Michael Bing Chiu Lai has operated Lai Bing Chiu Arts Centre in Richmond Hill and Scarborough since shortly after coming to Canada in 1992. We are honoured to have an artist of his renown, provide drawings of the beautiful distinctive spots of Richmond Hill including Heritage Houses, and some of the famous people who live in our community.

I am thrilled that he has decided to provide an ongoing vision of the design and character of Richmond Hill.

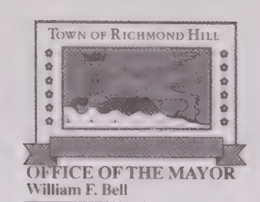
Thank you Michael, we will treasure your wonderful book.

Yours truly,

David Cohen
Councillor, Ward 3





OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
William F. Bell



Town of Richmond Hill

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FOREWORD

Mr. Lai Bing Chiu, among many other endeavours, has successfully taught art for more than 40 years and in June 1992, as a new immigrant to our country, established the Lai Bing Chiu Arts Centre in Richmond Hill. It has been my pleasure to know him these past 14 years and I was very honoured to be asked to write the forward to this book.

Richmond Hill has a rich history going back over two hundred years and a considerable portion of this book features drawings and descriptions of numerous heritage properties and heritage houses. There are also fascinating chapters on the beautiful scenic spots in our Town, the modern Richmond Hill and some of the organizations and people who have contributed to the Town's development.

Mr. Lai Bing Chiu has been able to present our history and heritage in a manner which both Chinese and non Chinese people will understand and appreciate. This is a remarkable achievement and, in fact, this is a remarkable book which will most assuredly stand the test of time.

William F. Bell
Mayor
2006









W. Donald Cousens
Mayor

November, 2006

MESSAGE FROM MARKHAM

The Town of Markham has long recognized the important role heritage resources can play in our society. In the face of rapid change, heritage resources provide a sense of continuity and help us attain a well balanced community.

Our heritage is important to us and I commend Mr. Lai Bing Chiu for using his artistic talents to put together this collection of pictures depicting properties of historical significance and some of the beautiful scenic areas of Richmond Hill. I am sure this new book entitled "Richmond Hill, Our Heritage, Our Community" will be treasured by the residents of Richmond Hill for years to come.

I am pleased to be able to extend my congratulations to Lai Bing Chiu on this new publication. I am sure that the Town of Richmond Hill will enjoy this collection of drawings as much as we in Markham have enjoyed "Our Life, Our Community", a book depicting community life in early Markham.

It is my pleasure to extend our best wishes to you on the completion of this publication and for continued success in the years to come.

Yours sincerely,

Don Cousens

W. Donald Cousens
Mayor

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I wish to congratulate the release of the *Richmond Hill, Our Heritage, Our Community*, a bilingual publication by seasoned artist Mr Lai Bing Chiu.

While more than 10% of population in Richmond Hill are of Chinese origin, this soon-to-be released book will introduce the rich heritage of Richmond Hill to the diversified community of the Greater Toronto Area. The production of this book will also help to promote people's awareness of Richmond Hill's rich historical background.

Since arriving in Toronto in 1992, Mr Lai was instrumental in founding the Lai Bing Chiu Arts Centre in Richmond Hill and Scarborough to promote the teaching of arts and has also held exhibitions for charity causes, as well as donating his collection of drawings to art gallery. I applaud his generosity and commend Mr Lai's contribution to the community.

On behalf of the Hong Kong Economic and Trade Office, I wish the publication of *Richmond Hill, Our Heritage, Our Community* a big success.



Bassanio So
Director

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Introduction to Mr. Lai Bing Chiu's Book



When I first visited Richmond Hill in the 1980s, the community was on the threshold of an unprecedented expansion, but it still felt very much like "small town Ontario." Passing through the heart of the old village, I noticed the impressive spires of the historic Gothic Revival churches and the fine Neo-Classical front of the old courthouse. It was natural for me to take note of these things because of my long-time interest in the early buildings of Ontario. On the periphery of the village, the open land on the north side of Major Mackenzie Drive between Bayview Avenue and Leslie Street was a picturesque patchwork quilt of farms.

A few years later, I became very well acquainted with Richmond Hill when I became part of the research team for the book, Early Days in Richmond Hill, and worked with the municipal heritage committee. I was amazed at the richness and beauty of heritage architecture and natural places that the Town had to offer, and for a few years I had the pleasure of living only a couple of blocks away from the idyllic setting of the Mill Pond.

Today, Richmond Hill has grown considerably in population and development. When I visit old friends there from time to time, it is good to see that many of the familiar landmarks have remained in the midst of all of the changes that time has wrought. The built environment is made up of many generations of structures, in much the same way as the community is made up of generations of people, all co-existing in the same time and place. The oldest houses in Richmond Hill date from the early 1820s, and the newest are being completed every day. There are thousands of other buildings in between. At what point do we call a building "heritage?"

There was a time when most people thought a heritage building had to date from the 1800s or earlier to qualify for that label. That idea seemed to work well in the 1970s, the early days of modem heritage conservation in Ontario, when a house built in 1910 was only 60 years old. In 2006, a house dating from 1910 is approaching its centenary! As we move forward in time, what we think of as being of heritage value moves forward, too. There is currently much interest within the heritage conservation community in recognizing the best of modem era architecture.

In current heritage conservation circles, the concept of heritage as something old has been discarded in favour a new way of looking at what is of value or interest in our built landscape. We now refer to buildings as being of cultural heritage value or significance, as they inform us about the people who built them no matter when they were constructed. Through studied observation of old buildings we learn about the cultural background, values, and aspirations of past generations. We learn about lost technologies of by-gone times, and the aesthetic taste of our forebears. This way of looking at our built environment can be applied to what was constructed in 1840, 1940 or even the present day. What will people be able to discern about us a century from now, when they see our new houses, stores, schools and churches?

Michael Lai, through his art, offers us a very personal vision of what he finds to be of cultural heritage interest in the landscape of Richmond Hill. He has sought out artistic subjects with both scenic and historic character and depicts them not as something separate from the present time, but as a living part of the community. Mr. Lai's celebration of the beautiful and interesting in Richmond Hill's landscape provides a fitting backdrop for his highlighting of the modem-day town and the people, businesses and organizations that contribute so much to its vitality.

George W. J. Duncan
Author of "Early Houses of Richmond Hill and Vicinity"



黎炳昭烈治文山刊物簡介

當我於1980年代初次蒞臨烈治文山的時候，該社區正進行史無前例的發展。眼見各種大型擴展，我仍然覺得烈治文山充滿了安省小鎮的情懷風格。遊覽烈治文山時走過市中心，我的目光被一所所古舊的哥特式復興教堂和新古典氣派的法院大樓吸引。我多年來對安省古老建築物有著濃厚興趣，漸漸也對跨時代建築物產生了敏銳的觸角。一直往北走，到了小鎮的週邊的Major MacKenzie Drive，看見一塊又一塊方方的農田，好像一塊天然的大被，暖暖的蓋著小鎮。

數年之後，當我成為烈治文山刊物“Early Days in Richmond Hill”資料收集小組的一份子，和為市立的遺跡文化委員會工作後，我開始對烈治文山有了深刻的了解。我發現這裏是一個擁有豐富文化歷史的城市。另外，烈治文山的自然生態和遺產文化的豐盛，更是令人讚嘆。在這段期間，我很幸運居住在風光迷人的磨坊池塘僅有數條街距離的地方。

今天，烈治文山的人口及社區發展迅速。在我偶然探訪老朋友的時間中，很高興見到很多為人熟悉的地方在多年中維持不變。這些環境由很多不同年代的建築揉合而成，在同一時間與地點共存著，編成一幅美麗的圖畫。在烈治文山裏，最古老的住宅建於1820年，而每天也有新的住宅在完成。這裏還有過千其他屋宇，我們又怎樣把這些屋宇分類為“遺跡”呢?

有很多人認為遺跡必須於19世紀或以前建造。在70年代那個想法似乎是正確的，在安大略省，早期的現代遺跡建於1910，那時到1970年的房子只有60歲。但是到2006年，建於1910年的房子已有百年歷史了！我們對遺跡的價值亦有所改變。現在人們對保存社區遺跡深感興趣，同樣認為遺跡是現代社區中最佳的建築特色。

昔日把遺跡視為古老的觀念已被淘汰。現時我們把遺跡看成是我們社區中極具價值的特色，而它們的價值在於不論建築物建於那個時代，它們都能反映出當時建築師及住戶的生活。透過研究歷史建築，我們認識當代人的文化背景、價值和志向。我們從中得知當時的科技界限和審美觀。我們這樣欣評社區建築，不論是1840年、1940年，或是現在，也恰當不已。一百年後，當我們的後人看到現代的建築物，又可從中辨明什麼呢?

黎炳昭先生透過他的作品，表現出他對烈治文山風景及文化遺跡獨特的評審觀。他能把事物的歷史元素和藝術美感勾劃，並把這些美態融入現代社區，使歷史建築物、人物，以及自然環境等等互相映襯。黎先生靈活地描繪烈治文山的怡人景緻，就像一幅活背景襯托着烈治文山繁盛燦爛的城市生活。

作者 *George W. J. Duncan*

“Early Houses of Richmond Hill and Vicinity”



C

Career Pathways

Facilitators of Change



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Michael B. C. Lai, with his extraordinary artistic talents, has captured the architectural beauty of Richmond Hill on canvas. Those remarkable images are now presented to us in a wonderful new book that we can treasure and pass on to our children and to new members of our community.

This book, "Richmond Hill, Our Heritage, Our Community" is a beautiful reminder of why we are so fortunate to be living in such a unique and interesting community.

Michael Lai has published this book for free circulation. It is a priceless gift to our current residents and a wonderful legacy to a new generation of citizens to Richmond Hill. He has included some beautiful scenic sights of Richmond Hill in different seasons. He has included insightful portraits of outstanding persons, distinguished entrepreneurs, and organizations in Richmond Hill. Michael has provided us with a magnificent visual historical keepsake of how the modern day Richmond Hill was created. All historical facts are obtained form the Town of Richmond Hill, Inventory of Buildings of Architectural and Historical Importance. The book is written in both Chinese and English for all to enjoy.

Michael Lai comes to us with impressive credentials. He is well known as an art educator and an artist both in Hong Kong and Canada. He is the owner of Lai Bing Chui Arts Centres in Richmond Hill and Scarborough and is the Chief Editor of the Toronto Season Magazine and the Chairman of the Toronto Season Choir. His sons presently operate several of his art schools in Hong Kong. Michael has organizes annual exhibitions of student art and has charity sales with proceeds going to charitable causes such as Yee Hong Foundation, Mon Sheong Foundation, Heart & Stroke Foundation of Ontario and Junior Achievement of Canada.

In October 2005 Michael Lai published a collection of drawings that depicted the historical buildings in Thornhill, Unionville and Markham called "Markham, Our Life, Our Community". Homeowners in the Heritage Estates were given a free copy of this book. Many paintings were donated to the Varley Art Gallery in Markham for the Public arts program.

It is an honour and a very great pleasure to welcome Michael B. C. Lai and his family to the Richmond Hill and Markham community. An enormous debt of gratitude is extended to Michael B. C. Lai for sharing his artistic talents and for his generosity.

Joan Walker

Joan Walker B.A., B. Ed.
Educator at York University/York Region Board of Education/Toronto Board of Ed.
Graduate of Ed Mirvish's Three Schools of Fine Art
President of Career Pathways
Proud Markham resident for over 40 years



序

烈治文山古蹟攬勝



一九九三年從香港移居多倫多，即定居烈治文山Spadina Road，回顧當年在 Major Mackenzie Dr. 以北的地方，都是矮林荒野、粟米田、乾草堆，間中也有牛馬休憩、野鳥飛翔；白雲藍天、晨光雨露、飄雪夕陽，還有幾座農莊疏落地點綴其間，環境清靜優美……。有空即去取景寫生，生活閒適寫意。

烈治文山發展迅速，數年間，荒蕪的原野，變成密集的住宅區和商業區。沿 Major Mackenzie Dr. 一帶，一座一座的商場及商貿大樓林立。商務繁盛，公路不斷擴建，烈治文山已成為多倫多北部的商住重鎮。

二〇〇五年在偶然機會下撰寫了"萬錦風情畫Markham Our Life Our Community"一書，燃起我對古蹟建築物的源起和發展興趣，故計劃以烈治文山市為撰寫目標。這個意念獲得貝爾市長 (William F. Bell Mayor) 支持，引介 Kenneth Chan (Manager Site Plan Section Planning & Development Department)見面，研究實行計劃。再相約David Collison (Director of Planning & Development Department)、Lauren Steckiey (Manager of Arts Culture & Heritage)展開商討，並獲他們提供有關分佈在烈市的古蹟房屋，以及有關歷史資料，減輕我搜集資料的繁重工作。這個計劃亦獲得Mr. George W. J. Duncan (Senior Heritage Planner Town of Markham)答允指導及出任顧問，使我更有信心完成這個計劃。

從資料展示有記載及歷史價值的建築物達三百七十多間，分佈在烈市內四十一條街道。由二〇〇五年十一月開始，冒着嚴寒的冬季，或是炎熱的夏季，按圖索驥作實地寫生，逐一建築物去描畫，其中部份已被拆毀、遷移，或在原地蓋上新房屋，而有部份則因日久失修，已顯得破爛不堪，亦有人去樓空、野草叢生。有些房子深藏隱閉的街道，不易為人發覺，……尋尋覓覓、描描畫畫，工作雖然辛苦，但帶給我濃厚樂趣。

以欣賞藝術的角度去觀察，有多年前先民的智慧、毅力與藝術修養，遺留下很多值得參考的資料，同時藉此體會到人類智慧、見識不斷改進，讓生活過得更舒適精彩。先民的克難精神、勇氣、毅力，將荒地開墾成良田，將小徑連貫為康莊大道。那種互愛互助，共同建設美好居住環境的精神，很值得我們學習。

經過一年多的不斷工作，共完成了七百多幅素描畫，七十多幅水彩作品，經審慎挑選，配合文字注釋，編印成冊。

烈治文山地積不廣，人口稀少，發展歷史亦不算長遠，但經先民的創建精神，市政府公職人員的高瞻遠矚，策劃有方，領導居民，共同將烈治文山建設成一個出色的城市，設施有：醫院、學校、圖書館、衛生局、消防局、市政事務處、耆老活動中心、文娛館（計劃年內將央街舊市政會堂改建為劇院）、休憩遊樂場、郊野活動營地、藝術協會、湖泊的康樂設施等等……。交通網設施亦非常完善，包括有小型飛機場、火車站、巴士站等；公路亦不斷擴建，讓居民獲得享受和方便，這些成就也是官民緊密合作的成果。

人傑地靈，烈治文山匯聚很多傑出人物，有商務俊才、藝術、文學、音樂界精英、政治領袖等等……。本文祇可介紹其中幾位我認識的。

"烈治文山古蹟攬勝"希望帶給讀者欣賞到其古風民樸，回顧過去先民的豐功偉績，展望將來無限的發展。時代不斷轉變，但歷史的價值長存，亦有其懷念的情意！

我慶幸得到各方面支持協助，特別是徐麗貞女士花很多時間精神擔任翻譯，謝加翹小姐協助編輯，何冠文伉儷編排製作，內子冼燕楣編輯整理及校對的煩重工作，張儀英小姐法文翻譯，讓"烈治文山古蹟攬勝"能在一年多時間下順利出版，謹致衷心謝意。

黎炳昭寫於
鎮南草堂
Sept., 8, 2006



Preface

Richmond Hill: Our Heritage Our Community

Since arriving from Hong Kong in 1993, I have taken up residence at Spadina Road in Richmond Hill, Ontario. In the early days, there was nothing but farmers' fields north of Major Mackenzie Drive. It was a serene environment which prompted me to paint the beautiful landscape.

With the rapid development of Richmond Hill, within a few short years that tranquil space has been converted into scenes of a bustling residential and commercial hub. In 2005 I penned a short publication called "Markham Our Life Our Community" which reviewed the historical facts of the town. I have begun to research for a similar piece for the Town of Richmond Hill.

With the warm endorsement of Mayor William Bell, I was introduced to Kenneth Chan, Manager of Planning and Development, and Lauren Steckiey, Manager of Arts, Culture and Heritage, who have provided me with much valuable information on the architectural history of Richmond Hill. Mr. George Duncan, Senior Heritage Planner of Markham, has agreed to be an advisor on this project which is a tremendous boost.

The information provided covers over 370 homes on 41 streets in Richmond Hill. This project began in November 2005 and will continue though the four seasons to capture the different moods of the landscape. My passion for completing this work has allowed me to endure the freezing cold and stifling heat for the past year.

In contrasting the pot-holed dirt roads for horse-drawn carriages seen in historical photographs of Richmond Hill from the late 19th century to the modern highways and major arteries, it is evident that much progress has been made. It is important that town officials continue to facilitate the growth of Richmond Hill as a commercial center without sacrificing the quality of life for its residents.

This book will also devote a section to introducing some of the distinguished residents of Richmond Hill, some of whom are entrepreneurs, professionals, and other outstanding individuals.

I hope this will keep us mindful of our interesting heritage and help us look forward to the bright future that lies ahead in the 21st century.

Special thanks to Mrs. Vicky Wong who spent tremendous time on translation. I also would like to thank Miss Tobi Tse, Mr. & Mrs. Michael Ho and my wife, May as Editors. They are all enthusiastic people who have helped with the publication of this book on schedule.

Michael B.C. Lai
Sept. 8, 2006





Préface

Richmond Hill : notre héritage, notre communauté

À mon arrivée de Hong-Kong en 1993, je me suis installé sur Spadina Road à Richmond Hill, dans l'Ontario. Au début, il n'y avait que des champs au nord de Major Mackenzie Drive. Cet environnement serein m'a poussé à peindre de beaux paysages.

Avec le développement rapide de Richmond Hill, cet espace tranquille s'est transformé en quelques années en un centre résidentiel et commercial animé. En 2005, j'en retraçais l'histoire dans une petite publication, Markham: Our Life, Our Community (Markham : notre vie, notre communauté). Pris au jeu, j'ai commencé à me documenter pour en faire de même sur la ville de Richmond Hill.

Avec l'appui chaleureux du maire William Bell, j'ai été présenté à Kenneth Chan, directeur du service de la section du plan d'aménagement et du développement, à David Collison, directeur de la planification et du développement, et à Lauren Steckley, Directrice des Arts, de la Culture et de l'Héritage, qui m'ont fourni de précieuses informations sur l'histoire architecturale de Richmond Hill. M. George Duncan, aménagiste principal de Markham qui a accepté de me guider et de me servir de consultant, m'a permis d'entreprendre ce projet avec confiance.

Les informations fournies couvrent 370 habitations réparties sur 41 rues de Richmond Hill. Commencé en novembre 2005, le projet s'est étendu sur quatre saisons afin de capturer les différentes nuances du paysage. Ma passion pour ce travail m'a permis de braver les excès climatiques de l'année dernière.

D'un point de vue artistique, les anciens nous ont laissés de nombreux documents intéressants depuis une centaine d'années. Ces documents nous montrent l'évolution incessante de l'intelligence et des connaissances qui nous permettent aujourd'hui de jouir d'une vie si confortable et si riche. L'esprit de sacrifice, le courage et la persévérance de ces anciens a fait de petits chemins des grandes artères. Nous pouvons prendre pour modèle leur esprit d'entraide, qui a permis de construire ce merveilleux environnement de vie. Il est important que l'équipe municipale continue à favoriser la croissance de Richmond Hill comme centre commercial sans sacrifier la qualité de vie de ses résidents.

Les illustrations de ce livre, accompagnées de mon propre texte explicatif, ont été soigneusement sélectionnées parmi les 700 et quelques dessins et plus de 70 aquarelles que j'ai réalisés en plus d'un an de travail acharné.

Cet ouvrage consacre également un chapitre à certains des résidents les plus brillants de Richmond Hill que je connais : entrepreneurs, professionnels libéraux et autres individus aux talents d'exception.

J'espère que ce livre aidera le lecteur à apprécier le charme ancien de Richmond Hill, qu'il nous rappellera notre héritage si intéressant et nous aidera à regarder vers le futur radieux qui nous attend.

Je tiens à remercier tout spécialement Madame Vicky Wong, qui a consacré une grande partie de son temps à la traduction. Je remercie également M^le^ Toby Tse, M. et Mme Michael Ho et ma femme May, qui ont participé à la rédaction, ainsi qu'Alice Vallet, qui a traduit cette préface en français. C'est grâce à leur aide enthousiaste que ce livre a pu être publié dans les délais prévus.



Michael B. C. Lai
8 septembre 2006



This post office opened in 1836 at the Southwest corner of Yonge and Centre streets. Everyone in the village came here to pick up their mail until delivery service began in 1957.



Map of Richmond Hill
烈治文山市地圖



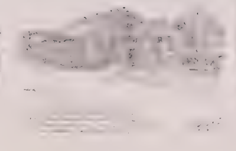


Heritage Streets of Richmond Hill
烈治文山市古蹟街道名稱

- Arnold Crescent
- Aubrey Avenue
- Baker Avenue
- Bathurst Street
- Bayview Avenue
- Bedford Park Avenue
- Bethesda Sideroad
- Bloomington Road
- Bond Crescent
- Bostwick Crescent
- Carrville Road
- Centre Street
- Church Street
- Crosby Avenue
- Duncan Road
- Elgin Mills Road
- Elizabeth Street
- Frank Endean Road
- Gormley Court
- Gormley Road East
- Gormley Road West
- Hall Street
- Hillsview Drive
- King Road
- Leisure Lane
- Leslie Street
- Long Hill Drive
- Lorne Avenue
- Lucas Street
- Major Mackenzie Drive
- Maple Grove Avenue
- Matthias Court
- Mill Street
- 19th Avenue
- Oxford Street
- Powell Street
- Richmond Street
- Roseview Avenue
- St Laurent Drive
- Trench Street
- Walmer Road
- Wright Street
- Yonge Street












Richmond Hill Public school
opened in 1847.
MICHAEL BELAI.
5. Oct., 2006



Series I
Museum of the Streets Town of Richmond Hill
A Place of Natural Beauty

(1) MILL POND

Richmond Hill's Mill Pond has many moods. Sometimes it is pastoral & serene, while at other times it resounds with the laughters of children playing in the Park. The summer months are filled with Music of Concerts in the Park, and the winter Carnival brings colourful activity to the ice-covered pond.

Today Mill Pond is a place of recreation, but when it was first created in 1830s, it was a place of Commerce & Industry. The Pond was created when John Langstaff & his son built a dam on a branch of the Don River in order to establish a sawmill in 1835. Other industries soon followed to take advantage of the stored energy offered by the pond. The sawmill continued to operate under the ownership of L. Innes & Sons until 1927.

The History Sites of Mill Pond *(water colour paintings on pg 23 & 24)*

(1) The Mill House - 255, Mill Street
Sawmill owner John Langstaff Junior is believed to have built this Georgian Style house about 1847, when he acquired his brothers share of business & property. From this vantage point, presumably the mill owner could over see the building, dam & pond. Painted in historical colors, this is one of the best preserved early houses in the neighbourhood.

(2) Jesse Good's House - 317, Mill Street.
Jesse Good was a foreman at the Patterson Agricultural Implements Works in Vaughan. He built this pictureseque patterned brick residence in 1885, after the frame house on the property burned down. Allan Bales who purchased the house in 1922 enclosed the rounded verandah & sunporch. On the property is an approximately 175 years old black walnut tree, still scarred from the fire.

(3) Daniel's Match Factory - 317, Mill St.
The barn at the rear of the Good Property was used as a match factory by James Daniels during the 1860s. The present building is said to have been moved to this location from Mill & Bathurst Street to replace the first match factory that was ironically destroyed by fire in 1862.

(4) The Village Brickyard - 71, Trench St.
Henry Neal, a brickmaker from Willowdale established a brick works on this site in the mid 19th C. The brickwork was next operated by James Freek from 1853-1878, then by William Powell Jr. until about 1890. The Regency Cottages Style house on the property now surrounded by newer houses dates from 1850s. Its front door faces south into the current side yard. The clay from this location produced a soft, variegated brick that was often dipped in red dye to produce a more even colouring.

(5) The Old Water Works - 290, Mill St.
Where the public facilities stand today was the site of Richmond Hill water works which drew its supply from the neighbouring Mill Pond. The Water Works was constructed in 1921 & operated until 1962. The filter beds were located below the building & the water was stored in a tall metal tower that stood to the east where the parking lots is now. The old pump house was demolished thirty years later, after serving as a storage building & workshop.

Copied from the bulletin board of Mill Pond



第一輯
烈治文山的街頭博物館
世外桃源自然之美

（一）磨坊池塘

位在烈治文山之磨坊池塘，寧靜優雅、青蔥翠綠的垂楊，隨着季節的變幻，火紅的楓葉林，枯椏掛着冰條，白天鵝、加拿大鵝，牠們悠閒暢泳，雁群掠過長空，長者晒着陽光閱報，慈愛的母親，隨着小孩的奔跑嬉笑，露出了滿足而欣慰的神緒。夏日嘉年華音樂會、冬季的湖上冰棍球，或是柳蔭下垂釣，盡是詩情畫意，是休憩享受的好去處。

1835年，這塊湖沼之地，經John Langstaff和他的兒子在Don River的支流上建了一道水壩（現今的Allan Bales Creek），成立了一鋸木廠；其他工業跟着利用塘內儲存的水作水力發電。The Mill House鋸木廠由L. Innes & Sons一直運作直至1927年。在八十年代是一個工商業繁盛的地區。

磨坊池塘的歷史（彩色圖片在第*23, 24*頁）

(1) The Mill House —— 255, Mill Street

鋸木廠主人──John Langstaff，他們兄弟合股創辦鋸木廠後，於1847年建造了一所佐治喬亞式的房子，由於建造了水壩，惠及了附近工廠居民，積極發展房舍，且作監管之責，故能保留早期建立的歷史色彩，將磨坊池塘發展成為一個幽閒風光綺麗的住宅社區。

(2) Jesse Good's House —— 317, Mill Street

Jesse Good是一位在旺市Patterson農業部工作的工頭，他在購入這個物業後，不久在一場大火下房子的架構被燒毀。至1885年才修建成這座由磚塊砌成美麗圖案的居所。在1922年Allan Bales購買了這座物業後，在房屋四週再加上圓型的陽台及長廊。在房子附近有一棵175年歷史因經過大火災劫後留下疤痕的黑胡桃樹，印證了歷史的痕蹟。

(3) Daniels火柴廠 —— 317, Mill Street

在Good的物業後建有一座谷倉，在1860年時，James Daniel把它用作火柴廠，很諷刺地這所火柴廠在1862年因大火而燒毀了，現在留存的火柴廠建築物是從Mill & Bathurst移徙過來代替的。

(4) 鄉間造磚廠 —— 71, Trench Street

Henry Neal是一位造磚工人，從Willowdale移居本址後，在19世紀中建立他的造磚業務。1853年轉讓予James Freek，至1878年再易手予William Powel Jr.直至1890年。

當時這攝政時期式的房舍，被1850年代較新的房屋包圍。它的前門對南邊側院，而這個位置的黏土較軟及容易上色，出產的磚塊放進紅色的染料後，產生很平均的色彩。

(5) 古舊的濾水廠 —— 290, Mill Street

現在成為休憩小花園的位置，原來是烈治文山的濾水廠，它引用旁邊的磨坊池塘來儲水。這個濾水廠建成於1921年，一直為附近的居民服務至1962年。在建築物底下是過濾池，水便儲存在東邊的鐵塔內，即現在的停車場。舊水泵房在30年後被清拆了。

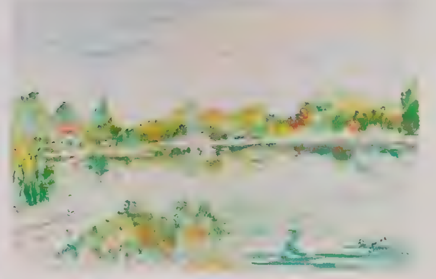
錄自Mill Pond的街頭報導牌

A Glance of Seasonal Changes at Mill Pond

Autumn Reflection on Mill Pond 秋湖艷影
22" x 30"   6 Oct., 2006



Early Spring 磨坊湖之春曉
15" x 22"   30 March, 2006



Cool Summer 磨坊湖之夏日
22" x 30"   20 Oct., 2006



Severe Winter 嚴冬不怕冷
15" x 22"   20 March, 2006

The Street-Scene of Mill Pond





Mill Pond Artist Gallery 湖畔藝館
15" x 22"   20 March, 2006

Villa by the Lake 湖畔別墅
15" x 22"   20 March, 2006



255 Mill Street
Mill House: John Langstaff Jr.   1847
15" x 22"   3 Sept., 2006



317 Mill Street
Jesse Good's House   1885
15" x 22"   2 Sept., 2006



71 Trench Street
Brickworks House 鄉間造磚廠
Henry Neal   c.1850
15" x 22"   2 Sept., 2006



317 Mill Street
Daniels 火柴廠 Match Factory
15" x 22"   2 Sept., 2006



Mill Pond in Winter 磨坊湖之冬
15" x 22"   20 March, 2006

(2) Lake Wilcox

In the 1920s, Lake Wilcox was developed as a tourist spot. There were resort houses, hotels, and a boating club located around the lake. Attracting a large number of visitors. Lake Wilcox was full of energy and life.

Nowadays residential houses are built all around the lake. People go canoeing, fishing, and swimming in the summer or reading under the shade of willows. In the winter time, people continue their activities on the ice, skating and playing ice-hockey on the frozen lake....

The beautiful seasonal sceneries of Lake Wilcox give me new impressions and inspiration every time I go there to paint.

（二）維覺士湖

遠在1920年代，維覺士湖已發展成為一個旅遊渡假聖地，那裏建有渡假小房子、旅館、風帆遊艇等設施，每當假日，充滿氣氛，遊人如鯽。

時至今日，湖邊四週都建有很多房子，設有獨木舟、會所，泛舟湖上或垂釣或暢泳或閱讀於柳蔭下成一大享受。

冬日冰封，玩冰帆、冰上曲棍球的健兒則大顯身手，無懼風寒。

四季湖景盡可入畫，每年我總會為她造型數次，每次都有新的感受。



Rowing on Lake Wilcox 泛舟
15" x 22" 28 July, 1998



Anchorage 停泊
15" x 22" 2 June, 1998



Chirppy Birds 枝頭小鳥
15" x 22" 9 April, 2004



Beautiful Scenery of Lake Wilcox 維覺士湖風光好
13" x 30" 15 Aug., 2006

(3) Bond Lake

In 1834, Bond Lake Hotel was established and offered comfortable lodging for tourists. There were about twenty suites and a big ballroom and dining room providing a good holiday place for the residents.

Nowadays, good city planning and beautiful scenery of Bond Lake are great attractions to developers for building houses along Bond Lake, providing city living convenience and country style lodging.

（三）邦湖

1834年，Bond Lake Hotel已建成，設有廿間住宿客房和宴會大舞廳，為遊客提供舒適的渡假服務。

近年邦湖大事發展，除了沿湖建築外，還計劃建設社區屋群，吸引不少的發展商和買家，那裏除了景色怡人，確有村郊的風味和城市之便。



Villa by The Bond Lake 邦湖別墅
15" x 22"   24 Oct., 2006



Foggy March 霧春三月
15" x 22"   20 March, 2006



Early Spring 新綠
15" x 22"   30 April, 2006

(4) Haynes Lake

Haynes Lake is a small lake located at a road bend north of Stouffville sideroad. There are villas being built on the slope. The lake is clear with weeds and willows growing all around it. There are also wild ducks and rare birds living near the tranquil waters where people come to fish.

In winter, the frozen surface of the lake provides a safe rink for kids to skate on, it is quiet but full of energy.

In autumn the slope is covered with red and yellow leaves. The willows turn golden yellow while the Canadian geese fly across the blue sky —— a beautiful sight that reminds me of the scenery of "Leung Shan Bok" in the classical Chinese novel "Shui Wu Chuen".

（四）希力士湖

在Stouffville以北的一個小湖泊，位在小山坡下，湖水清澈；在Leslie St.旁長滿蘆葦，西北則是綠柳垂楊。山坡上建有精緻的別墅，湖上泛着野鴛鴦或是不知名的水鳥，環境寧靜，間有三數垂釣客，享受夏日長。

隆冬時日，湖面平滑如鏡，柳枝掛着冰條，彎着的蘆葦頭聚着積雪，穿紅着綠的小孩童滑冰其間，寧靜中充滿活力。

秋之豐采，紅葉佈滿山崗，柳枝金黃盡顯自然之美。偶有雁群掠過藍空，滑翔在水面上，……如斯美景，使我憶起了水滸傳中的梁山水泊。



Haynes Lake in Summer 希力士湖夏日風光
22" x 30"   22 May, 2006



Haynes Lake in Spring 希力士湖泛影
15" x 22"   7 Aug., 2006



Haynes Lake in Winter 冬日之湖
15" x 22"   24 Dec., 1995



Villas by the Lake 湖邊別墅
15" x 22"   24 Dec., 2005

(5) Artesian Lake

Between Major Mckenzie and Frank Endean Road

In 2000, I moved from Spadina Road to Rushing Brook Drive to a new house beside a lake where I could see the sunrise and sunset. The mirror-lake surface of the lake glitters under the sunshine, white clouds afloat in the vast blue sky —— so changeable —— no matter if it is morning or evening, raining or snowing - the four seasons appeal like water-colour to me........

Although it is a small lake, it provides a safe haven for seagulls and Canadian geese. When I am free, I like to watch the beautiful scenery from my window and cannot resist from sketching and recording them on my drawing paper.

（五）人工湖

二千年，我從Spadina Road遷往Rushing Brook Drive的“激流小築”處在湖邊的房子。後院東能看到日出，西觀日落，南能欣賞到粼粼生輝的湖面，平靜如鏡，藍空白雲，雨雪紛霏，夕陽晨光，湖水的顏色，變幻無窮，可欣賞到四季有別的水彩畫般的景色。

湖面不太寬闊，卻是雁鵝白海鷗的天堂，繁殖下一代，嬉戲其間，生活十分寫意；湖邊的閒花野草，是棲息的好地方，空閒時憑窗遠望，總忍不住揮筆紀錄，將景物收到畫紙上

1. The seagulls and geese of my backyard. In the spring, they bring their young ones to swim and play on the lake happily. In the December cold they are still there, close to one another to stay warm. At dawn, they fly together to seek food, and at dusk, they fly back to spend the night there........ By watching their daily lives, I see the wonder of nature —— the endless life cycle of living creatures!

2. A flock of seagulls gather on the icy lake to enjoy themselves.

3. Seagulls and geese rest on the icy lake - never give up hope for the eternal livelihood on earth.



（一）我家背後的雁鵝，春日時湖上嬉戲，生兒育女，一家十數口，其樂融融。隆冬的十二月，風雪中仍棲身於湖面，圍攏一起取暖。每當晨曦，整群飛出覓食，夕陽後又回到小湖上渡過寒宵，觀其生活，可見自然界之奧妙──生生不息！

（二）海鷗成隊集冰湖，不畏冰雪，自由自在享生趣。

（三）雁鵝成群棲息於冰湖，毫不氣餒，為生活而生活，接受上天安排，寄居於天地間。

A Flock of Gulls 群體生活 22” x 30” 2 Dec., 2002

"激流小築" 窗外所見

The beautiful scenes through my window at "Rushingbrook Villa"



Bayview Secondary School 灣景中學
15" x 22" 20 May, 2003



New House in Old Style 仿古新居
15" x 22" 6 Jan., 2004



Sunrise 日出
15" x 22" 8 Jan, 2004



Early Morning 雲霞白雪
15" x 22" 13 Feb., 2004



A Century House 舊居
22" x 30" 6 Feb., 2003



Dancing Snow 瑞雪
15" x 22" 2 Nov., 2000



St. John The Baptist Anglican Church 15" x 22" 15 March., 2007



St. Mary's Anglican Church 15" x 22" 1 Jan., 2004



R.H. United Church
15" x 22" 1 Dec., 2005



Headford United Church & Cemetery
15" x 12" 26 Dec., 2005



R.H. Presbyterian Church
15" x 22" 12 Mar., 2006



St. Mary Immaculate Church
15" x 22" 8 Mar., 2006

現代建築物 —— Modern Buildings



Richmond Hill Town Centre 烈治文山市政府大樓
15" x 22"   13 Dec., 2005



Community Centre on Spadina Rd. 上巴丹拿社區服務中心
15" x 22"   14 Sept., 1998



Richlane 富食街
15" x 22"   8 April, 2006



Times Square 時代廣場
15" x 22"   2 March, 2006

烈治文山風光好 —— Beautiful scenic spots of Richmond Hill


Robinson Park 公園
15" x 22"   8 Nov., 2005


Gormley Station 火車站
15" x 22"   24 Nov., 2005


Farm at 11825 Leslie St. 農場
15" x 22"   25 Dec., 2006

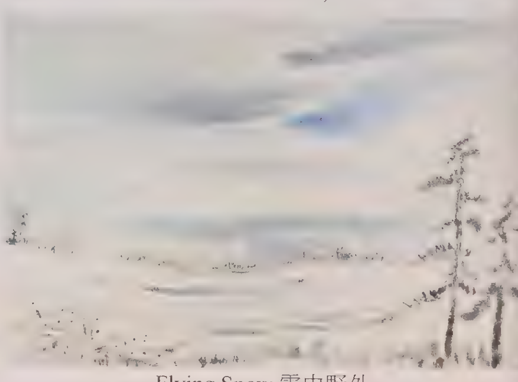

Freezing Winter 冰天雪地
15" x 22"   20 Nov., 2000


A Railway Junction 火車路之旁
15" x 22"   25 Dec., 2006


A Meandering Brook in Winter 冬天的小溪
15" x 22"   26 Feb., 1997


Gormley小鎮
15" x 22"   25 Dec., 2006


Intersection of 404 and 19th Ave. 404 與 19th Ave.交界
15" x 22"   16 Feb., 2006


Flying Snow 雪中野外
22" x 30"   2 Nov., 2002



Meandering Brook 靜靜的小溪流
22" x 30"   22 Feb., 1996



19th Ave. intersects at 1930 Leslie Street
15" x 22"   15 Nov., 2005



Spadina Sideroad Park 公園
15" x 22"   1 Feb., 1999

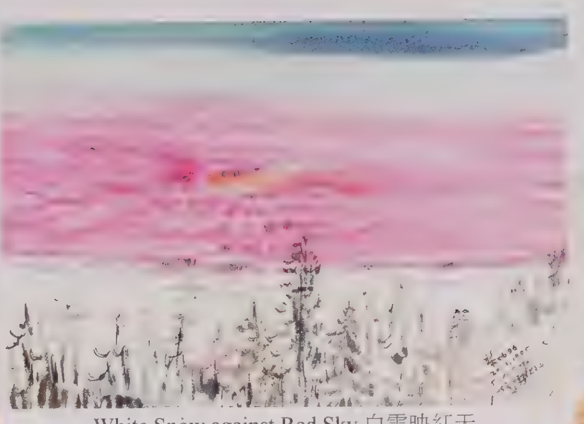
Leslie St. near Gormley Station
秋林大道
15" x 22"   11 Sep., 2006



Relaxation 悠閒
15" x 22"   1 Aug., 2001



Strolling 溜躂
15" x 22"   16 Feb., 2006



White Snow against Red Sky 白雪映紅天
22" x 30"   20 Dec., 1995



The Autumn Farm at Leslie Street 農莊秋色
22" x 30"   31 Nov., 2002



Glorious Moment 光茫四射
22" x 30"   31 Nov., 2002



Cohen's Residence 高文家居
15" x 22"   25 Sep., 2007



Wong's Residence 黃氏家居
15" x 22"   25 Dec., 2006



Ip's Residence 葉氏家居
15" x 22"   30 Sept., 2006



Lam's Residence 林氏家居
15" x 22"   13 Aug., 2006



Wong's Residence 王氏家居
15" x 22"   25 Dec., 2006



Wan's Residence 雲氏家居
15" x 22"   25 Dec., 2006



The William Cooper House c.1860
37 Arnold Cres.



The McNair-Stallibrass Residence
c.1879 and c1907-1920
53 Arnold Cres.



The Richmond Hill Creamery 1906
Yellow Briar Cottage
77 Arnold Cres.



Crosby Hall 1863
38 Bedford Park Avenue



The Rowland Burr House 1820s
528 Carrville Road



The Guild Hall c.1857
now 530 Carrville Road



The Methodist Church Manse 1864 and c.1875
33 Centre Street East



The John Velie Sr. Residence c.1864
29 Centre Street West



The Russel Residence House c.1868
97 Centre Street West



The Richard Vanderburgh House c.1833
now 376 Church Street South



The Amos Wright Residence c.1840
19 Church Street North



The Eyer Homestead 1828
1045 Elgin Mills Road East



Richmond Hill Railway Station 1906
now 1378 Elgin Mills Road East



The Town Farmhouse
or Thomas F. Boynton Residence c.1875
1380 Elgin Mills Road East



The Asa B. Wilson House c.1876
Mowat's Hove-To
4 Elizabeth Street North



The Phillips-Newbery-Bowman Residence
c.1825 and 1918
now 10 Elizabeth Street North



The William Harrison House 1885
17 Elizabeth Street North



The Dr. Langstaff Residence 1849
Holmwood
now 107 Hall Street


The Eliza Gaby Residence c.1886
103 Richmond Street


The John L. Innes Residence c.1903
131 Richmond Street


Colonel David Bridgeford Residence
c.1848 and 1861
210 Richmond Street


The George Forster-Rawlinson House
Tentone Farm c.1830
11715 Leslie Street


The Water Tower c.1915
Langstaff Jail Farm
Yonge Street at Highway 7


The Presbyterian Church Cemetery
10066 Yonge Street


M.L. McConaghy Seniors' Centre 1914
Formerly M.L. McConaghy Public School
10100 Yonge Street


The Palmer-Lorne Block 1880
10132 Yonge Street


High School and Old Town Hall 1897
10266 Yonge Street

Series II
Exploring the Heritage

The Richmond Hill Heritage Committee was established by a 1976 bylaw as a volunteer committee appointed by Town Council for the purpose of advising Council on matters pertaining to the *Ontario Heritage Act*. In a broader sense, the role of the committee is to encourage the conservation of the Town's heritage resources by offering a number of advisory, program, and research services to the community.

Heritage designation is an important aspect of the Heritage Commotte's mandate. The *Ontario Heritage Act* allows municipal councils to pass bylaws to protect properties which have architectural and or historical significance to the community. Designation does not prevent alteration nor does it require the owner to restore the building. Its purpose is to ensure that any proposed changes to the designated features are in keeping with the reasons for designation.

I am very grateful to the Richmond Hill Heritage Centre for providing detailed information on the inventory of architecturally and historically important buildings. Mr. George W. J. Duncan. (Author of "Early Houses of Richmond Hill and Vicinity"), for his advice and Mrs. Vicky Wong for her English translation of this book.

第二輯
歷史房屋探索

烈治文山市文物中心根據市政法例建于1976年，其職能是：就與《安大略省文化遺產條例》相關的事務，向市議會出謀獻策。從更深一層的意義上說，文物中心通過向社區和民眾提供一系列的建議，計劃和資料搜集服務，樹立并鼓勵保護文化遺產的公眾意識。

烈治文山市文物中心的一項重要職能是建築文代遺產的認定。《安大略省文化遺產條例》授予市議會立法權，通過法令保護區內具有歷史和建築文化價值的房屋。認定并不禁止建築物的改建，也不要求業主對建築物進行修復。認定的目的只是保証任何的改建或變動都將會作為認定的原因紀錄在案。

本人十分感謝烈治文山市文物中心提供詳盡資料，George W.J. Duncan ("Early Houses of Richmond Hill and Vicinity"作者）幫忙審核校對，徐麗貞女士英文翻譯，謹以致謝。



William Cooper House, c.1860

37 Arnold Crescent



The William Cooper House is a modest village residence built in the familiar form of the vernacular Georgian cottage. It was designed to provide basic, but comfortable accommodation for a tradesman and his family. The house is typical of the small frame dwellings that once were scattered throughout the village, sometimes owner-occupied or rented income.

William Cooper, the original owner, worked locally as a professional house painter-glazier from about 1851 until his death in 1872. In addition to his trade, English-born Cooper acquired individual building lots and constructed, or had constructed, modest homes for investment and rental income. In March of 1860, he purchased a small village lot from John R. Arnold, on Lot 46, Concession 1, Vaughan Township. The frame house at 37 Arnold Crescent is believed to have been built the same year.

It is unlikely that William Cooper ever lived on this property. At the time of the 1861 census, he and his wife Mary Ann resided with farmer George Dove at Elgin Mills, then moved to a brick cottage on Yonge Street, in the village of Richmond Hill.

The Coopers did not have any children. The house at 37 Arnold Crescent was willed to a friend of the family, Andrew Loomis Skeele, who operated a Richmond Hill jewelry store and clock repair shop. The property passed through a succession of owners after Mary Ann Cooper's death in 1878. It was during the ownership of Alex and Helena Patterson (1905-1927) that the *circa* 1860 house was remodelled with new siding and an Edwardian Classical style front porch.

The one-and-a-half storey, clapboarded house was originally clad in roughcast, a textured form of stucco once widerspread throughout York County. It was covered over with wood siding during the renovations of the early 20th century. The floorplate of the house is L-shape, with a three-bay front that alludes to the interior centre hall layout. The centre hall plan, with an attached kitchen wing, was a practical arrangement that was the dominant blueprint for the average house for most of the 19th century.

Classical proportions, a sense of order and balance typical of the Georgian architectural tradition, and moulded door and window frames are the primary stylistic values of the William Cooper House. These features are enhanced by the relatively few significant alterations that have taken place. The two over two double hung windows are possibly original. The glazed front door, with its decorative mouldings, is a late Victorian replacement.

The early 20th century porch, rendered in the Edwardian Classical style, is a departure from the Georgian architectural theme of the original design, but nevertheless tells the story of the changing tastes and needs of later owners and occupants.

In 1999, the William Cooper House was designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* as a property of historical and architectural significance.

William Cooper 大屋

Arnold Crescent 37 號，建於 1860 年

William Cooper 大屋是一處根據本國常見的喬治亞別墅風格建造的中型鄉村建築，其設計簡單舒適，最適合一個商人及其家人居住。該大屋為當時最典型的框架住宅。這種屋子曾遍佈村莊各處，有的由屋主自用，有的則被出租作收入。

大屋最早的主人 William Cooper 從 1851 年至 1872 年去世時，一直在當地擔任專業的房屋油漆工和玻璃工。除了這門生意外，英國出生的William Cooper還借獲取獨立的建築地皮，建造中型的房屋用以投資或出租獲利。在1860年3月，他向John R. Arnold購入了一個位于旺市特許用地一，第46地段的小型鄉村地皮。位于Arnold Crescent 37號的那所著名大屋相信也是建于同年。

William Cooper可能從未在這所大屋裏居住過。根據1861年的人口普查，他和妻子Mary Ann及農民George Dove住在Elgin Mills，之後移居至位于烈治文山Yonge街的一所磚石別墅。

由于 Cooper 一家沒有後代，位于 Arnold Crescent 37 號的大屋經遺囑指定由家族的一個朋友 Andrew Loomis Skeele 繼承。Andrew Loomis Skeele 在烈治文山經營一家珠寶店和鐘表維修店。Mary Ann Cooper 于 1878 年去世，之後該房屋陸續轉入一系列的繼承人手中。其中之一的屋主Alex和Helena Patterson(1905年至1927年)重修了屋子的壁板，並建造了經典愛德華風格的前廊。

這所一層半的木板房子使用了一種當時在整個約克郡廣泛流行的粗灰泥建築材料。在二十世紀初期的翻新中，被蓋以護牆木板。房屋的地面呈L形，配以三跨度正面，對稱投躲于內部中廳。中廳配以一個附屬的厨房，是十九世紀房屋佈局最實用和流行的設計。

經典的佈局分配，喬治亞式建築傳統所重視的平衡感和秩序感，特色窗框，精心鑄造的大門等正是William Cooper大屋的典型風格和價值所在。經過幾次重要的改建後，大屋的這些特色得到了進一步彰顯。雙層的懸窗很可能是最早的設計。光滑而鑄有精緻裝飾的前門，則是維多利亞時代後期的替代品。

二十世紀早期建設的門廊展現了經典的愛德華建築風格，這一改變標誌了大屋建築風格從喬治亞主題的偏離，同時也記載了屋子前後一系列新主人，品味和需要的逐步變化。



1999年，根據《安大略省文化遺產條例》，William Cooper大屋被認定為重點建築文化遺產。

McNair - Stallibrass Residence, c.1879 and c.1907-1920

53 Arnold Crescent



By the 1870s, local builders were confident enough in Richmond Hill's continuing growth to erect buildings on speculation. This may have been the case when Scottish born Matthew McNair built a dwelling at 53 Arnold Crescent about 1879. The building lot was created as part of a plan of subdivision for the larger farm lot of John R. Arnold, Lot 46, Concession 1, Vaughan Township. McNair paid $130 for the lot.

McNair was active in the village as a carpenter, joiner, and builder from 1860 to about 1903. Another example of his work is the house at 10312 Yonge Street, now much altered. It is not known whether McNair ever lived at 53 Arnold or built it strictly as a rental income property. He retained ownership until 1891 when it was sold to Albert Albin of Toronto. Albin remained in Toronto and tenanted the house.

The dwelling McNair erected about 1879 was a three-bay, one and a half storey cottage form. The existing L-plan, clapboarded dwelling is an evolution of the original. The first phase of alternations was undertaken by John Wakefield during his ownership from 1907 to 1909. The street-facing wing and the shed roofed porch are believed to have been added by him.

In October 1909, the property was purchased by Catherine, the widow of carpenter Edward J. Lynett. Catherine rented part of the house to boarders. One boarder, John Stallibrass, eventually became her second husband. Stallibrass was employed as a carpenter for the Innes Mill. In the winter he was at the mill, and in the summer he built houses. The large rear addition and other major renovations at 53 Arnold were done by him about 1920. Subsequent owners made other less substantial changes. These include closing in the front porch railing and adding a sunporch to one side. A recent owner has erected a picket fence which continues the line of the paling fence of the neighbouring property to the west, 59 Arnold.

Although the character of McNair's house appears to be more a part of the early twentieth century, elements of the c1879 residence clearly remain at its core. It is an example of a much-evolved village dwelling which preserves features from several periods. These include the narrow clapboard siding with plain corner boards and a water table band, flat trim, a medium pitched gable roof, and wood windows. The verandah with its shed roof supported by square panelled pillars and a railing with tongue and groove infilling, shelters the front door which features glass and wood panels and a simple glass transom. The verandah and porches provide the occupants with comfortable, sheltered locations to enjoy the weather and view the neighbourhood.

In 1995, the property was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act for its architectural and historical significance.

McNair - Stallibrass Residence

Arnold Crescent 53 號，始建于1879年，1907至1920年間重建

十八世紀七十年代，本地的建築商對不斷擴展的烈治文山充滿信心，他們大舉興建住宅以期升值。生于蘇格蘭的Matthew McNair，約于1879年興建位于Arnold Crescent 53號的住宅，很可能也是基于這種期望。這個建築地盤屬于John R. Arnold大型農場的分支計劃的其中之一個部分，而這個大型農場則位于旺鎮特許用地一，第46地段。McNair為他的地皮支付了130元。

從1860年至1903年之間，身兼工匠，木匠，建築工等多職的McNair活躍于村莊的每個角落。他的另一建築作品位于Yonge街10312號，經屢次改建後，現在已經面目全非了。至于McNair曾否居住在Arnold53號，或完全將之作為出租物業已經無從考究。他于1891年將物業賣給了多倫多的Albert Albin。Albin一直定居多倫多，而將物業出租。McNair約在1879年建起的住宅是一座三跨度，一層半的別墅式建築。現存的L形設計，板牆住宅是在原建築基礎上的改建。第一階段的改建由當時的產權所有人John Wakefielf于1907至1909年之間進行。住宅面向大街的一翼，以及有着單面傾斜屋頂的走廊相信是由他加建的

1909年10月，住宅由木匠Edward J. Lynett的遺孀Catherine購得。Catherine將住宅的一部分出租給寄宿者。而其中一位寄宿者John Stallibrass最終成為她的第二任丈夫。Stallibras是在Innes工廠聘用的一名木匠。他冬天在工廠工作，利用夏天建造房屋。Arnold53號北面寬闊的加建部分，連同其他主要的翻新都是他在1920年左右完成的。隨後的幾任屋主也對住宅進行了一些次要小修繕：包括拆除了前門扶手，在住宅的一邊加建日光門廊。而最近的一位屋主建起了一條尖樁籬笆牆，連接鄰居修建的木欄柵，一直向西延伸到Arnold59號。

雖然McNair住宅看上去更接近于二十世紀早期的建築風格，然而，住宅在1879年始建時的大量建築元素仍作為精髓清晰地保留。這座隨時代不斷翻新發展的鄉村住宅保存和體現了不同時期的建築特色。包括：窄長的木板牆，及牆上簡樸的邊角板和下水槽，平直的嵌綫，中度傾斜的三角屋頂，木窗等。走廊上單面傾斜的屋頂由四方嵌格支柱承托，扶手則被凹凸榫口緊密固定。由走廊圍護着的住宅大門的設計是玻璃與木板格的搭配，門上有簡樸的橫樑。設計和做工精巧的門廊營造了周到而舒適的環境，使主人得以放鬆地在此欣賞周圍的風景，享受宜人的氣候。

1995年，根據《安大略省文化遺產條例》，這座住宅因其建築和歷史價值而被認定為建築文化遺產。



The Richmond Hill Creamery, 1906

Yellow Briar Cottage

77 Arnold Crescent



The new creamery on Arnold street erected by Messrs. Hopkins & Son on the site of the old building which was burned last winter, is well worth a visit by interested persons. It is built of cement with mica roof, and is practically fireproof. The vats, testers, separators, etc., are up-to-date, and a large business is being done. The manager, Mr. Fred Lynett, ships every day most of the cream to the City by Metropolitan Railway, the cream afterwards finding its way into the ice cream parlors.

This notice in the Liberal newspaper issue of June 1906 refers to a single storey, gable roofed, industrial creamery building that was constructed of poured cement. Although the use of this building technology was introduced to Richmond Hill as early as the 1860s, its relative plainness hindered it from becoming popular. For the purposes of a creamery, it was ideal being inexpensive, fireproof, and naturally cool.

It must have taken a good imagination on the part of William H. Espey to recognize the potential of the low profiled, industrial structure as a comfortable residence. When the Richmond Hill Creamery business closed in 1913, Espey, a carpenter, purchased the property which was offered by Hopkins's executors as one large or three small residential lots. He reworked the concrete building into a six-room dwelling, adding a half storey to the front section and making other improvements. Judging by the variety of styles and sizes of materials used in 77 Arnold Crescent, it is likely that Espey renovated the creamery with materials recycled from other frame buildings on the site. Its somewhat eclectic character may be attributable to this innovative recycling. The overall design, however, with its informal asymmetrical plan and variety of building materials is in keeping with the bungalow style. By 1911, bungalow living had become so popular that in 1913, a second edition of the American Henry Saylor's landmark book, Bungalows, was published in Toronto.

After a series of owners, the house was purchased in 1938 by the Ball family. The Balls named their home Yellow Briar Cottage to capitalize on the silverware they had purchased from the York Badminton Club with the monogram YBC. Yellow briar roses soon were planted in the rear garden. The Balls also undertook a number of interior and exterior renovations. A modern wing was designed in 1974 for later owners, the Whartons, by Toronto architect John Hoag. Placed at the rear, this addition preserves the integrity of the building.

In 1991, the property was designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act for its architectural and historical significance. It is an interesting relic of an industry which is no longer community based. It also is a successful, if somewhat curious, example of a building conversion and recycling.

烈治文山市奶油廠

Arnold Crescent 77 號，黃薔薇別墅，建于1906年

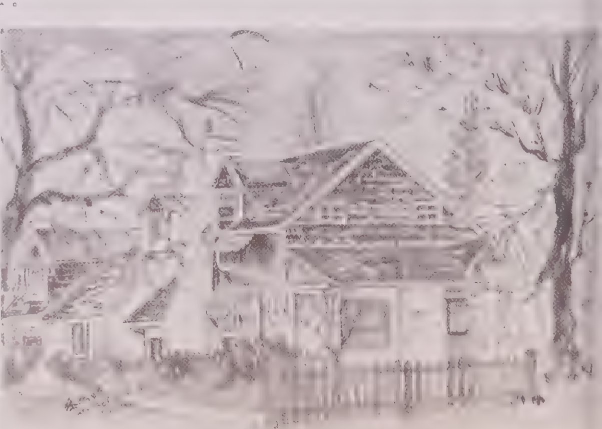
位于Arnold街的新奶油廠由Messrs.Hopkins父子建起，它建于一幢于去年冬天被焚毀的建築物遺址上，非常值得參觀。奶油廠由水泥建成，並特別建有防火的雲母屋頂。奶油廠的生產設備：桶、測驗機、分離機等，全部是最新產品，顯示這項大型的生產業務已經走上軌道。奶油廠的經理，Fred Lynett每天將大部分的奶油產品通過城際鐵路運入城，繼而送進一家家的雪糕店，供應給民眾。

這份刊登在1906年6月份的自由報上的告示提到了一座單層，尖屋頂，通體由水泥建成的奶油廠房建築。雖然這種建築技術早在十九世紀六十年代已經引進了烈治文山市，但相對單調的風格使它長期得不到廣泛流行。然而，作為一家奶油廠房，這種建築却有着造價低，防火，自然冷卻等等優點。

要將這一風格低調，工業結構的廠房改建成舒適的住宅，概念的首創人William H. Espey必定極具創意和想象力。1913年，當烈治文山的奶油廠停業時，Hopkin的執行人將廠房作為一大片或三小片的住宅用地出售。木匠Espey最終購得該物業。他將這一水泥建築物改建成一座有六個房間的住宅，在建築物的前部加建了半層，並進行了其他的升級翻新。從在Arnold Crescent77號使用的種類、規格各異的改建材料來看，Espey在翻新這所奶油廠時，很可能循環再用了當地其他框架結構建築物的材料。從某種角度上看，這代表了折衷主義的思想在改建工程上的應用。總的來說，雖然房屋使用了大量的不對稱設計，及多種多樣的改建材料，但却仍然保持了平房的基本特色。到1911年，平房居住模式變得越來越流行。而在1913年，美國的Henry Saylor的代表作“平房”的第二版在多倫多出版了。

在經歷了一系列的屋主後，這所房子在1938年由Ball家族購得。Ball家族根據他們在York羽毛球俱樂部購得的一套銀器而將房子命名為“黃薔薇別墅”，並簡稱為“YBC”。房子的後院很快便種滿了黃薔薇。Ball家族也對房子進行了一系列的內部和外部的翻新改建。在1974年，多倫多建築師John Hoag為房子設計了一個時髦的新翼，房子當時由Whartons家族擁有。加建的新翼位于房子的背面，並與建築物整體保持了風格上的統一。

1991年，根據《安大略省文化遺產條例》第五章，該建築物因其歷史和建築價值而被認定為建築文化遺產。這既是一處有趣的工業廠房遺迹，同時也是一個成功，甚至別出心裁的建築物改建和循球再用的例子



Crosby Hall, 1863

38 Bedford Park Avenue



In 1844, Parker Crosby of Cumberland, England, arrived in Canada via New York. He entered the mercantile business in Toronto, relocated to Eglinton for four years, followed by Aurora, Thornhill, and finally in 1853 arrived in Richmond Hill. About 1855, he opened a store on Yonge Street at the end of Richmond where he sold dry goods, crockery, and hardware. That structure was destroyed by fire in 1866, prompting Parker to erect what was known as his Fireproof Store. He retired in 1869, becoming a Justice of the Peace and allowing his son Isaac to assume the business.

In 1861, Parker bought thirty acres of Lot 48, Concession 1, Markham Township, from Amos Wright. Two years later he build Crosby Hall facing Yonge Street and framed by two impressive rows of spruce trees extending to the street. The York Herald of August 1863 described the dwelling as "palatial" with "a neat cupola atop, and indispensable verandah in front. There are twelve rooms and a kitchen, wash house and woodshed adjoining...... Mr. John Storey, builder, may confidently point to this building as his chef d'oeuvre."

Parker and his wife, Mary Holmes, moved out of their mansion in 1889 and settled in a town residence. This is believed to have been Mary's sister, Jane Sterling's, double house, which later became the Roman Catholic church rectory, now demolished. Isaac and his third wife Amy C. Hutchinson (his first two wives having died) moved into Crosby Hall. Isaac purchased the property in 1893 for six thousand dollars. Three years later, he undertook a number of upgrades which included applying brick cladding over the original clapboard and adding closets to the bedrooms. The ornate front verandah constructed by Isaac at that date has since been replaced.

Parker died in 1901, followed by Isaac in 1911, at which time Crosby Hall left the possession of the family. In 1920, the property was purchased by the Bedford Park Floral company, after which Bedford Park Avenue is named. Crosby Hall was occupied by the company managers.

From today's perspective, Crosby Hall appears to be an unusual mix of Classical Revival, Gothic Revival, and Italianate styling. It also is evident that this grand, two storey, symmetrical house resembles and early English manor house plan. The two projecting gabled pavilions creating the central recessed area, define the basic U-shape, common in English design. The organization of the various elements of the facade centralizes the viewer's line of vision. The grouping of the door and window openings in the recessed area, flanked by the gable areas with fewer openings, forces the eye to the centre focal point. The effect also gives a vertical thrust to an otherwise ground hugging building. The crowning feature is the centre domed cupola.

In 1978, this property was one of the first to be designated under the Ontario Heritage Act for its architectural and historical significance.

Crosby 禮堂

Bedford Park 大街38號，建于1863年

在1844年，來自英國Cumberland的Parker Crosby 經紐約到達加拿大。他先是在多倫多經商，此後四年時間轉到Eglinton，繼而Aurora，Thornhill，最後在1853年到達 Richmond Hill。大約在1855年，他在Richmond末端的Yonge街開了一家商店，售賣乾貨、陶器、和五金工具。這家商店于1866年在一場大火中焚毀，促使Parker建成後來廣為人知的防火商店。他在1869年退休後成為一名治安法官，他的兒子Isaac承繼了他的生意。

1861年，Parker 從 Amos Wright 手上購得了位于萬錦市特許用地一，第48地段總面積達30英畝的地皮。兩年後，他在這塊地上蓋起了Crosby禮堂，禮堂面向Yonge街，外圍兩排醒目的雲彬樹，一直伸展至大街。1863年8月份的York Herald形容禮堂"富麗堂皇"，擁有"整潔優雅的炮塔式樓頂"，及必不可少的前廊。Crosby禮堂共有12個房間，一個廚房、洗涮房、及附屬的木屋等，承建商John Story可能會自信地將此建築封為自己的代表作。

Parker和夫人Mary Holmes 于1889年搬出了他們的豪華大屋，遷居于一座鄉間住宅。這所住宅相信曾是Mary Holmes姐姐Jane Sterling的連體屋，後來成為了羅馬天主教區教長的住宅，而目前，這住宅已被完全毀壞。Isaac和他的第三任妻子，Amy C. Hutchinson（他的前兩任妻子均已去世）搬入了Crosby禮堂。1893年Isaac以6千元購下了整個物業。三年後，他對禮堂進行了一系列的建築翻新和升級，包括採用磚塊覆蓋原有的木板牆身，及在臥室加入壁櫥。而當時由Isaac建造的華麗前廊後來又被重造了。

Parker死于1901年，而Isaac也在隨後的1911年去世，當時Crosby禮堂仍然是Parker家族所有。1920年，Bedford Park Floral 公司購得了該處物業，而Bedford Park大街也由此命名。Crosby大殿成為了該公司經理的住所。

以今天的觀點來看，Crosby禮堂展現了經典復興主義、歌德式建築、及義大利風格等多種建築流派不同凡響的組合。與此同時，這座豪華，對稱的雙層建築和英式莊園主大屋風格相類似。兩個特出的尖頂亭營造了一個U形的中央休閒區，這在英式設計中極為普遍。而建築物正面各種各樣的設計元素經過特別編排，巧妙地將觀賞的目光聚集于中心。休閒區的門窗分組，與兩側的尖頂區相接，同樣也使視綫集中于中心點。這種聚集效果將一種垂直感帶給了這座佔地極廣的建築物。中央的穹形炮塔則被造成了皇冠式樣。

1978年，因其獨有的歷史和建築價值，這一物業成為首批根據《安大略省文化遺產條例》認定的建築文化遺產。



The Rowland Burr House, 1820s

528 Carrville Road



In 1808, the ten-year-old son of Reuben Burr decided to learn to be a carpenter. For the next seven years Rowland worked in his father's shop at Aurora, learning the skills of carpentry and mill construction. He soon became an outstanding millwright and noted builder in York Country. In addition, he is remembered for his dedication to an unfulfilled dream of building a ship canal from the mouth of the Humber River to Georgian Bay.

About 1816, Rowland arrived in the Richmond Hill area and three years later married Hester Lamoureux.

They purchased Lot 41, Concession 1, Vaughan Township in 1824. By the late 1820s, they are believed to have been living in this four-room Ontario Cottage style dwelling of plank-on-plank construction with roughcast plaster cladding. The planks are likely the cuttings from the dimension lumber produced at a local sawmill. They are laid horizontally in a staggered pattern and plastered on the exterior and interior to produce a solid and essentially fireproof structure.

Rowland built his own mill in 1828 on the stream to the west and worked it for twenty years. He also erected a flour mill, Greenfield Mill, which was destroyed by fire in 1840. In 1836, the Burrs sold their house and property to Samuel Sanderson who built a blacksmith shop to the south and west, closer to Carrville Road.

After a year, the Burrs moved to a log house on the Humber River where Woodbridge, then known as Burwick, now stands. There Rowland erected a sawmill, flour mill, and woollen factory, then moved downstream to the Weston area where he built three more mills. The two storey house Rawland built in the 1840s is now known as the Gentlemen's House a Black Creek Pioneer Village.

In the 1840s, another blacksmith, Thomas Boothby, occupied the former Burr Property in Vaughan. Boothby is believed to have enlarged the house prior to 1851 with a brick addition of three rooms to the rear. This area incorporated a large kitchen with a cooking fireplace and bake oven which were later removed but since restored.

A later owner, George Wood purchased the house and shop in 1896, remaining there until the parcel was sold in the 1960s for development. The developers, Cadillac-Baif, transferred the house and a small acreage to the Town of Richmond Hill for park purposes. The restoration of the Burr house was the first major project of the newly formed Richmond Hill Historical Society in 1973. It was protected under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act in 1978 for its architectural and historical significance.

In 1990, a side wing was added to the Burr house. It is a reconstructed timber frame building which stood originally on the Keffer farm at 8720 Dufferin Street in Concord. The addition occupies the location of a turn-of-the-century replacement of an early summer kitchen/woodshed, demolished a number of years ago.

The Burr house and the c1857 Guild Hall moved next door reflect Richmond Hill's early built heritage.

Rowland Burr 大宅

Carrville 路528號，建于十九世紀二十年代

1808年，Reuben Burr 10歲大的兒子立志成為一位木匠。此後的七年中，他堅持在他父親位于Aurora的店裏當學徒，潛心學習木工和水車製造手藝。後來，他成為了約克縣遠近聞名的水車製造匠和建築工。另外，他曾為建設一條從Humber河口通往Georgian灣的大運河作出過不懈的努力。雖然夢想最終並未實現，但他的努力和貢獻至今仍為人稱道和紀念。

大約在1816年，Rowland抵達烈治文山地區。三年後，他與Hester Lamoureux結了婚。1824年，他們購買了旺鎮特許用地一，第41地段的地皮。整個十九世紀二十年代，他們相信就是在這座擁有四間房，由木板逐塊壘砌而成，並覆蓋上粗灰泥的安大略別墅式住宅裏渡過。住宅建築使用的木板很是可能來自本地鋸木廠的木材邊角料。一條條木板水平交錯排列，內外都塗上粗灰泥，不但加固了建築物，還起到了防火作用。

Rowland于1828年在一條向西流淌的小溪上築起了自己的水車，並連續使用了二十年。此外，他還興建了一座麵粉碾磨機，Greenfield Mill。Greenfield Mill于1840年被大火焚毀。1836年，Burr將他們的物業連同住宅賣給了在西南面靠近Carrville路開設鐵匠店的Samuel Sanderson。

一年後，Burr一家搬入了位于Humber河區Burwick，即現在的Woodbrige的一間原木住宅。遷入新居後，Burr在此地先後建造了鋸木機，麵粉碾磨機，和打羊毛機。之後，他們沿下游搬到了Weston地區。而在這裏，他又建造了更多的生產機器。Rowland建于十九世紀四十年代的兩層住宅現在被人們稱為黑水河先鋒村的紳士住宅。

十九世紀四十年代，另一位鐵匠，Thomas Boothby搬進了原來Burr在旺鎮的物業。估計在1851年之前，Boothby曾對住宅進行擴建。他在住宅背面加建了擁有三間房的磚石新翼。新翼包括一個寬闊的廚房，內設煮食火爐，還有一個幾經拆除又重裝的烤爐。

後來，George Wood于1896年購下了住宅和店鋪，成為住宅的新主人。直到二十世紀六十年代該塊地皮被重新發售作發展用途。發展商CadillacBaif將住宅連同幾英畝的土地轉交烈治文山市，作為公園物業。因此，在1979年，修復Burr大宅成為剛剛成立的烈治文山歷史學會最重要的專案，住宅因其建築和歷史價值在1978年根據《安大略省文化遺產條例》認定為建築文化遺產，受到條例的保護。

1990年，Burr大宅新添了一個邊翼。這個新成員由來自Concord的Dufferin街8720號的Keffer農場一座木框架結構建築物改建而成。而新翼所在的位置原有一所夏季廚房及儲藏木屋，而這所世紀之交的重建小屋早已在數年前毀壞了。

在Burr大宅的隔壁，“住”着新搬遷來的“鄰居”——行業協會禮堂。兩座經歷百年風雨洗禮的古建築，共同訴説着烈治文山早期的建築歷史價值。



The Guild Hall, c.1857

now 530 Carrville Road



Its foundations broken and forgotten, heating pipes and stairs hanging uselessly, the historic meeting house for the Canadian Conference on Evangelical Associations in North America is trucked away proudly through road construction and farmers fields, to its new home next to Burr House on Carrville Road. (*The Liberal*, October 4, 1978)

A fundraising campaign launched with a craft and garage sale brought to fruition the relocation of the church building erected about 1857 by the Trustees for the Canada Conference of the Evangelical Associations in North America. Its original location was at the northeast corner of Bathurst Street and Carrville Road on land deeded to the Trustees in December 1856 by John and Ann Atkinson. The parcel was one quarter acre of Lot 41, Concession 1, Vaughan Township.

In 1882, the building and property were leased for ninety-nine years to John Leece by the Conference members assembled at St. Jacobs, Waterloo County. At that date, the church building was converted to a residence. The condition of the lease was that "the party of the second part, his heirs or assigns, shall not be allowed to dispose of any intoxicating liquors on the said premises during the said term." Although the lease did not expire until 1981, by 1978 the building had been vacant for several years. It was purchased by the Town of Richmond Hill when it was decided to widen Carrville Road.

The church building is of plank construction but of a variety different from others identified as plank, notably the nearby 1820s plank-on-plank Ontario Cottage style dwelling believed to have been erected by Rowland Burr. The exterior clapboard, apparently the original, covers two inch by ten inch vertical planks, rabbetted into the plates and sills. This method eliminates the need for any posts or studs as the planks, themselves serve as the structural members. The double leaf type front doors were restored in 1994 through a grant from the Pennsylvania German Folklore Society, York Chapter. The flat window openings have 9x6 panes, double hung sashes, and moulded trim characteristic of early to mid nineteenth century structures. The simple design, with the gable end facing the road, and its deep return eaves, reflects a restrained Classical Revival style. This was the style of choice for early meeting houses and came to represent simplicity and solidity in construction as well as in worship.

When relocated from its original site to Woods Park, next to the Burr house at 528 Carrville Road, the building was restored to its probable church form under the direction of the Richmond Hill Historical Society. The Guild Hall, as it has come to be known, has been used since that time as studios for the Guild and the Burr House Spinners and Weavers.
The Guild Hall was first designated in 1978 under the Ontario Heritage Act for its architectural and historical significance. With its relocation, the bylaw was amended in 1988. The building continues to provide service to its community.

行業協會禮堂

現址： Carrville 路530號，建于1857年

"歲月悠悠，它的地基已經破損，暖氣管道和樓梯毫無生氣地懸排着，這座歷史悠久，輝煌一時，曾作為北美福音會加拿大分會會址的禮堂由貨車駝着，駛上馬路，穿過園野，來到它在Carrville路上的新家，與Burr大宅為鄰。"（1978年10月4日自由報）

一次由工藝品舊貨傾銷　動的籌款活動促成了這次偉大的搬遷。搬往新址的這座教會建築物是由北美福音會加拿大分會的理事們于1857年興建的。而其原址，位于Bathurst 街和 Carrville 路東北角的地皮則是由John和Ann Atkinson于1856年12月立契出讓給教會理事。該地段佔地四分之一英畝，位于旺鎮特許用地一，第41地段。

1882年，分會的會員們在Waterloo縣的St. Jacobs集會，決定將物業連同建築物租給John Leece，租期99年。而在當時，教堂被改建成了一座住宅。租賃的條款包括："合約的承繼人，包括其後代和指定個人，不得于租期內在出租物業或使用任何致醉液體。"雖然租約至1981年才期滿，但在1978年，建築物已經丟空好幾年了為擴闊Carrvill路，烈治文山市購得了該物業的產權。

雖然這座教會建築也是由木板建造，但是它與著名的鄰居，十九世紀二十年代由Bowland Burr興建，遂塊木板壘砌而成的安大略別墅風格住宅有着相當大的區別。在建築物原有的木板外牆上，覆蓋着2X10英寸的垂直木條，緊密地與底板相嵌接。這種建築技術節省了支柱和鐵釘的使用，木條本身成為了建築物骨架結構的一員，起着支撐作用。雙樹葉形的前門于1994年在賓夕法尼亞洲德國民間傳說學會約克分會的授權下重修。平直設計的窗戶配以9X6窗格，雙層窗框，點綴上造型特別的邊飾，展現了十九世紀中期的建築風格。簡單樸素的總體設計，面向大街的三角牆，及回折屋檐等則透露出克制的古典復興主義傾向。這是典型的早期會議廳最常使用的建築風格，意在彰顯簡約和穩重的作風。

從原址搬遷到Woods Park，與Carrille路528號的Burr大屋為鄰之後，該建築物在烈治文山歷史學會的指導底下，修復成接近原來的教會式樣。行業協會禮堂，正如其名字一樣，自此便被用作行業協會的工作室，以及為推介Burr大屋的社區服務穿針引綫

因其建築和歷史價值，行業協會禮堂在1978年根據《安大略省文化遺產條例》認定為建築文化遺產。隨着它的搬遷，相關的條例于1998年被修改，建築物繼續為社區提供服務。



The Methodist Church Manse, 1864 and c1875

33 Centre Street East



By the late 1840s, the Methodist congregation of Richmond Hill had abandoned the practice of circuit riders and open air revival meetings which had been the mainstays of their religion for several decades. In 1847, the Reverend Robert Campbell was hired as a resident minister. Two years later, architect Thomas Harris was retained to design a permanent church building on the east side of Yonge Street, just south of Centre Street.

In 1864, the Trustees of the Methodist Church made the decision to erect a brick dwelling to serve as the manse or residence for the local minister. At that date, the balanced, Georgian was still considered to be the traditional, although increasingly less fashionable style. This example is in a three-bay, rectangular form with a side hall plan. The masonry is red brick with contrasting buff coloured bricks used as accents in the quoins or corners. The dwelling features a doorcase with a six-light transom and three-light sidelights surrounding a wide, panelled door. Above each window opening is a flat radiating voussoir in red brick. The double hung sashes on the ground floor have 6x6 panes, with 6x3 on the second floor.

About 1875, a modest west wing was added at right angles to the original Georgian house. By then, the more decorative Gothic Revival style with its centre gable was popular. This addition has a three bay front facade with a centrally placed window opening on the second floor. The sashes are still double hung but incorporate the more modern 2x2 panes size. The red coloured bricks of the west facade are laid in Flemish bond. Similar to the Georgian portion, the red is contrasted with buff coloured brick quoins. The doorcase on Gothic Revival style dwellings is often of less significance than with the Georgian style. This example is a simple, single leaf door with a plain, glazed transom above.

A 1907 photograph reveals that in the ell where the original and later addition converge, there was once a bellcast roofed verandah with delicate semi-elliptical arched support posts. Also now missing is the decorative bargeboard which edged the roof along the fascia of the house and verandah. The wood turned drop in the centre of the front gable is all that remains of this typical Gothic Revival ornamentation. Its removal now makes the west wing appear plain in comparison to when built. The earlier Georgian section, however, is likely closer to its original appearance without the bargeboard.

This dwelling served as the manse for the Richmond Hill Methodist (later United) Church for eighty-six years. A new residence for the minister was built across the road in 1950.

Recently, layers of paint were removed carefully from the masonry by a process designed to protect the surface of the bricks. This dwelling is being well cared for as part of the built heritage of the Town of Richmond Hill. It was designated in 1985 under the Ontario Heritage Act for its architectural and historical significance.

基督教衛理公會派牧師住宅

Centre 東街33號，建于1864年及1875年

到十九世紀四十年代後期，烈治文山基督教衛理公會團體已經徹底放棄了巡迴牧師和露天傳道兩種幾十年來一直為該宗教支柱的活動。在1847年，Robert Campbell牧師受僱為居民部長。兩年後，建築師Thomas Harris受雇在Yonge街東面，Centre街南面設計一座永久性的教堂建築。

1864年，基督教衛理公會教堂決定建造一座以磚結構的住宅，作為牧師，或是本地居民部長的居所。在當時，隨着時代發展，平衡對稱的喬治亞風格雖然已經不再時髦，但仍然被認為是最傳統的建築風格。而這個代表作品，是一個三跨度，矩形，並配有一個邊廳的設計。建築物由紅磚砌成，而邊角或轉彎處則配以顏色強烈對比的淺黃色磚將住宅的輪廓強調突出。住宅設計最特別之處在于它寬闊的格板大門，圍繞大門的除精緻的門框外，還有裝有六盞燈的横樑，以及三盞邊燈。在每個窗口位置上面，都有一呈放射形的紅磚拱石，别緻而奪目。地下一層的窗戶設計成兩層窗框，並配以6X6的窗格玻璃，而第二層的窗格玻璃則是6X3。

大約在1875年，一個中型的西翼被加建于這一喬治亞式住宅的右側。而那個時候，風格獨特而誇張，並常常設計有中央三角牆的哥特式建築正當時得令。加建的這一新翼擁有三跨度的正面，及第二層一個開正中央的窗戶。雖然窗框仍然是雙層，但却應用了更新潮的2X2規格的窗格玻璃。西面的紅磚按照佛蘭德式樣堆砌。與其喬治亞式主體部分相似，在紅的底色上，淺黃色磚塊也被用以突出房子的邊角。歌德式建築風格遠不如喬治亞式重視門框的設計。例如這處新翼，只設計了一扇簡單的摺門，上配同樣簡單的玻璃横梁。

在1907年，有圖片顯示在主體與新翼的連接處，曾經建有一個覆蓋著斜屋頂，及支撐着半橢圓形拱頂支柱的精美走廊。同樣消失了的，是沿着住宅及走廊的屋檐上，用以裝飾的蓋板。前面三角牆上的木錘是僅留的唯一具有歌德式風格的裝飾。相比初建成之時，這些消失了的部分使西翼顯得相當的單調。值得慶幸的是，喬治亞式的主體部分雖然失去了蓋板，却大體保持了原來面貌。

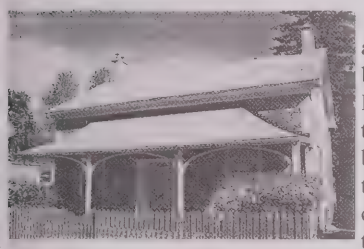
這一住宅充當了八十六年烈治文山基督教衛理公會教堂（後來的聯合教堂）牧師寓所。而在1950年，一處新的住宅在馬路對面建成，供常駐公使居住。

最近，建築物上層層的塗料被以一種保護紅磚面的方法小心地剝除。作為烈治文山的建築文化遺產，這幢建築物得到了全面的保持。根據《安大略文化遺產條例》，該建築物因其歷史和建築價值，于1985年被認定為建築文化遺產。



The John Velie, Sr. Residence, c.1864

29 Centre Street West



In 1864, John Velie, Sr. purchased just over an acre of land between Richmond and Centre Streets, bound on the west by Elizabeth. He and his wife, Mary Anne, had decided to retire from farming in the second concession of Vaughan Township. It is believed that shortly after acquiring the site, they had this late Georgian style house built on the southeast corner of the property, closest to Yonge Street. It is the first of a small group of brick residences erected on the central west side of the original village.

Although at that time the more decorative Gothic Revival style was becoming popular, the Velies chose the more traditional Georgian form and related elements. The classical doorcase with sidelights (replaced in 1983), 6x6 and 6x3 sashes set in flat window openings, returned eaves, and boxed cornice with a plain frieze, are assembled in a three-bay, symmetrical plan. Interior double-flue chimneys rebuilt in the 1980s contribute to the overall balance.

The essentially plain, one and a half storey, rectangular form of this house with its gable roof, is enhanced by an elegant verandah. The curved or bellcast verandah roof with hipped ends is supported by slender, chamfered posts resting on a wood floor. Each post is braced by long elliptical arches.

The brickwork of the Velie house is particularly innovative. Constructed entirely in locally made, soft, buff brick, the south and east facades are coated in a red dye with each brick outlined in white, false pointing. This gives the two prominent facades the look of more expensive red brick. The west and north sides are untreated. Care also was taken to incorporate a vertical line of quoins to define each corner and achieve the appearance of a stylish dichromatic or two colour building. The voussoirs in red coated brick over each window opening add to the effect.

Unfortunately, John Velie only lived four years to enjoy his retirement. He died in 1869 at age sixty-eight. Mary Anne remained in the house until her death in 1875. Their son, John Jr., was a local hotelkeeper. The January 1873 inaugural meeting of Richmond Hill Council was held in Vilie's Robin Hood Hotel on Yonge Street, south of Lorne Avenue. Council meetings were held there unti 1880 when it relocated to the chambres of the new Palmer-Lorne Block at 10132 Yonge Street.

The Velie property was later purchased by the McFees who converted in back to a single family dwelling after many years as a duplex. Now set between the later, more massive, double house to the west and two L-plan houses to the north, the simple elegance of this well-preserved residence is still being enjoyed.

In 1984, the property was designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act for its architectural and historical signaficance.

John Velie, Sr. 住宅

Centre 西街29號，建于 1864 年

在1864年，老John Velie購買了位于烈治文山和Centre街之間，西靠Elizabeth的一塊略大于一英畝的地皮。他和妻子Mary Anne決定退休，退出了他們在旺市的的農業生產。資料顯示，購得那塊地皮不久之後，他們就在地塊的東南方，最靠近Yonge街的一角建起了這一座喬治亞風格的住宅。在當時，這是村子裏少有的幾間磚結構房屋之一。

雖然在當時，注重裝飾，設計誇張的歌德式建築漸漸流行，但Velie一家還是選擇了更傳統的喬治亞建築風格，及其他相應的建築元素。住宅為三跨度的對稱設計，再配以經典的設有側燈的門框(1983年被替換)，裝設在平窗上6X6或6X3的窗框，回折屋檐，方形檐口，及簡單樸素的中楣，無一不展現了典型的喬治亞風格。而屋內重建于二十世紀八十年代的雙管道烟囪進一步加強了建築物整體的平衡感。

這座矩形一層半，三角形屋頂，設計樸素的住宅在一條走廊的襯托下更顯雅緻怡人。走廊有着流綫形的屋頂，屋頂末端設計優美，一支支纖秀的菱形支柱將屋頂和走廊的木地板連接起來。每一條支柱都環以橢圓形的拱頂。

Velie住宅的砌磚手工尤其獨樹一幟。完全採用本地出產，質地柔軟的黃磚砌造，屋子的南面和東面則被漆染成紅色，而每一塊磚的邊界都以白色虛綫勾出輪廓。這種特別的設計賦予這兩面牆一種紅磚才有的高貴感覺。相對地，房子的西面和北面則保持原狀。同樣的設計意念還表現在每個轉角處用以突出輪廓的垂直邊角綫，這同時還加強了屋子二元顏色的外觀。染成紅色的磚砌窗檐覆蓋于屋子的每個窗口之上，更進一步加強了設計效果。

不幸的是，John Velie僅僅享受了四年的休閒的退休生活。他于1869年去世，終年68歲。Mary Anne一直住在這所住宅內，直到1875年去世。他們的兒子John二世是本地一名酒店經營者。1873年1月，烈治文山市議會就職演説在Velie家族的Robin Hood酒店舉行。酒店位于Yonge街，在Lorne大街的南面。議會會議一直在這家酒店舉行，直至1880年遷址至Yonge街10132號的Lorne Block。

Velie家的物業後來由McFees家族購得，並將之由長期的複式住宅，還原成單一的家庭住宅。在今天，西靠新潮的複式大屋，北連兩座L型住宅，這座受到良好保護的建築物，因其樸素而雅緻的設計仍然廣受青睞。

1984年，根據《安大略省文化遺產條例》，這座住宅因其歷史和建築價值而被認定為建築文化遺產。



The Russell Residence, c1868

Springbrook Farm
now 97 Centre Street West



The 1860s was a period of transition in architecture in Ontario. The balanced, rectangular plan and gable roof typical of the Georgian style was giving way to a more decorative and complex form. Many of the buildings which date to that period, including William Russell's c1868 Springbrook Farm residence, reflect this progression. Often labelled Neoclassical, these are buildings with traditional Georgian form and symmetry that are dressed-up with contemporary decorative elements.

In 1857, Scotsman William Russell purchased a portion of Lot 39, Concession one, Markham Township (east side of Yonge Street, one and a half miles south of Richmond Hill). About 1868, he replaced the frame house built on the site by John Landor, with a solid brick residence consisting of a two-storey main house with a rear two-storey extension and two single storey attachments. Russell started with a basic Georgian form but added some modern elements such as segmental rather than the traditional flat door and window openings, 2x2 sashes, and the popular Neoclassical quarter round windows in the gable ends. The two-colour brickwork with its red brick highlighted with buff cruciform belts or bands, voussoirs over each opening, and raised quoins or corner details is exceptional. He also included front and side verandahs, each with a curved or bellcast roof supported by slender posts braced with shaped brackets.

William and his sons, James and william, Jr., achieved international success as Canadian shorthorn cattle breeders. Their work was a great advertisement for the breed, winning many showyard honours in Canada, the Championship at the Philadelphia World's Fair in 1876, and the Grand Sweepstakes for the best herd of beef cattle at the Chicago Fair in 1893.

William, Sr. died in 1894 at age ninety-two. When the family retired from farming in 1911, their 375-acre farm was sold to the City of Toronto to become part of the Langstaff Jail Farm, a minimum security rehabilitation centre. By August, there were forty-four inmates and staff using the house as a dormitory. Langstaff closed in 1939. The house later was used to teach Metropolitan Toronto Police cadets how to enter buildings in dangerous situations. In the 1980s, it stored equipment for the Toronto Parks and Recreation Department.

Out of concern for the state of the house, in 1989, the Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee had it designated under the Ontario Heritage Act as a building of architectural and historical significance. This was not enough, however, to ensure its future as the house was in the path of development.

Fortunately, Derek and Laurie Gordon discovered the Russell house and in 1995 the monumental task of relocating the main structure and two-storey extension was achieved. The new site, 97 Centre Street, West, is a lot created from the backyard of the estate of the late Dr. Helen Sawyer Hogg, the noted Canadian astronomer.

Designated and protected by a Heritage Conservation Easement, this dwelling has joined other older properties in the neighbourhood as a tribute to Richmond Hill's architectural heritage.

Russell 住宅

原址Springbrook 農場，現址Centre西街97號，建于1868年

十九世紀六十年代是安大略省建築史上的一個轉型時期。傳統的平衡對稱，矩型結構，及三角屋頂等喬治亞式建築設計漸漸被一種更時髦，更刻意修飾的風格所取替。這一時期的許多建築，包括William Russell建于1868年的Springbrook農場住宅，都反映了這種變遷和進步。這些被打上“新古典主義”標簽的建築物，常常有着傳統的喬治亞式設計，佈局注重平衡對稱，但在裝飾上則點綴了當時流行的建築元素，披上了最時髦的“外衣”

在1857年，蘇格蘭人William Russell購得位于萬錦鎮區，特許用地一，第39地段的地皮（Yonge街以東，烈治文山以南1.5英里）。大約在1868年，他在地皮上建起了一座磚石住宅，取替了此地原來由John Landor興建的框架大屋。新建的磚屋由四個部分組成，包括一座兩層的主樓，主樓後面兩層的延伸部分，及兩處單層的附屬樓。Russel以基本的喬治亞式設計着手興建這座住宅，但隨後又加入了不少摩登的裝飾元素。例如，以弓形門窗取代了傳統的平直門窗，2X2的窗框，還有就是時下最流行的，開在三角牆末端的四分一圓窗。更別出心裁的還有：雙色磚牆，醒目的紅磚配以淺黃色的十字邊帶，門窗上懸著飄檐，突起的牆角及特色的轉角設計等。他同時也加入了前，側兩處走廊。走廊有着流綫型的屋頂，以修長的支柱承托，支柱上是造型精緻的梁托。

William和他的兩個兒子，James和William二世從事短角牛養殖業，獲得了國際性的成功。他們的成功同時大大打響了短角牛的知名度。他們繁殖的短角牛曾經獲得無數榮譽，包括1876年費城世界博覽會的冠軍，以及1893年在芝加哥博覽會榮獲Grand Sweepstakes最佳肉牛類大獎等。

老William于1894年，高齡92歲時去世。1911年，該家族在退出農畜業時，他們375英畝的農場被賣給了多倫多市，隨後成為了一個微型治安懲教中心的一部分，Langstaff監獄農場。到八月份的時候，一共有四十四名犯人和監獄工作人員入住。Langstaff于1939年關閉。這座房子後來被用作多倫多市警察的教室，教導他們如何在危險的情況下進入特定的建築物。而在二十世紀八十年代，房子又成為了多倫多公園及休閒部的倉庫。

基于對該建築物狀況的考慮，在1989年，當地的建築保護顧問委員會根據《安大略省建築文化遺產條例》，將之認定為具有建築和歷史價值的建築文化遺產。然而，這仍遠不足夠，為建築物仍然在經歷改建

幸運的是，Derek 和 Laurie Gordon 發現了 Russell住宅，並且在1995年，成功完成了一次里程碑式的搬遷，將住宅的主樓和兩層延伸樓搬到了Centre西街97號。新地址構築于著名的加拿大天文學家，Helen Sawyer Hogg博士家的後院裏。

受到文化遺產保護令的認定和保護，這座住宅與區內其他歷史更悠久的建築物一起，成為烈治文山建築文化遺產的瑰寶



The Richard Vanderburgh House, c1833

now 376 Church Street South



In a rapidly expanding, modern community such as the Town of Richmond Hill, it is rare for a relic of the early nineteenth century to retain landmark status. Fortunately, such is the case for the c1833 Loyalist Georgian style residence of Richard Vanderburgh.

Lot 43, Concession 1, Markham Township was purchased in 1805 by Captain James Fulton, a United Empire Loyalist, from Captain Richard Lippincott, a hero of the American Revolutionary War. Richard Vanderburgh, the son of a U.E.L., married Captain Fulton's daughter, Elizebeth, in 1816. They settled on the property in 1833 and built this fine, timber frame, clapboard house which, apart from its lack of a large, central chimney, is characteristic of eighteenth century New England architectural traditions.

Although the essential style of the Vanderburgh residence is that of a five-bay Georgian with return eaves, the presence of an elliptical sham window in the west gable facing Yonge Street adds a Neoclassical flavour. The distinctive saltbox form is the result of the construction of a lean-to addition, perhaps after Richard's second marriage in 1846 to Phoebe Vernon. The pilastered front door surround is the most noteworthy architectural feature and one of the few details to remain with minimal alteration. Its fine arrangement of delicate mouldings is reminiscent of American examples. In combination with the numerous large windows and impressive scale, the house is an indication of the measure of affluence the Vanderburghs enjoyed in their rural community.

The significance of the Vanderburgh house was first recognized in 1983. Threatened with demolition, a restoration agreement was reached with the development company which had acquired ownership, and the property was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act. A second developer, Tridel Corporation, purchased the site in 1986. Tridel allowed an archaeological excavation to take place in 1987, followed by the relocation of the house. It was moved a short distance east from its original location on Hillsview Drive but is still within the boundary of the former Vanderburgh farm and retains its original orientation. It was restored by Tridel in 1987-88 under the direction of the Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee. Throughout the restoration, care was taken to duplicate the exact appearance of such elements as the 12x12, double hung sashes, clapboard siding, and chimneys. During the process, LACAC had the unique opportunity to study what is believed to be four phases of building activity which altered the interior plan.

As part of the site plan agreement, the ownership of the house was transferred to the Town of Richmond Hill. In 1988, the property was designated for a second time under the Ontario Heritage Act for its architectural and historical significance. Painted in a yellow and white colour scheme typical of the early architectural traditions of the Northeastern United States, the Vanderburgh house is in dramatic contrast to the surrounding new housing development. It has been allowed to recapture its landmark status in the community.

Richard Vanderburgh 大屋

現址：Church南街376號，建于1833年

在一個像烈治文山一樣發展迅速，日新月異的現代城鎮，一座十九世紀早期的歷史遺迹成為標誌性建築是十分罕有的。然而，幸運的是，建于1833年，經典喬治亞風格的Richard Vanderburgh住宅正是這種絕無僅有的建築作品。

萬錦鎮特許用地一，第43地段的地皮是由英聯邦帝國的忠實擁護者James Fulton上尉于1805年從美國獨立戰爭英雄Richard Lippincott手上購得的。Richard Vanderburgh，另一名英聯邦帝國忠心分子的兒子，于1816年迎娶了Fulton上尉的的女兒Elizabeth。他們在上述物業定居下來，並興建了這座高雅的框架結構，木板外牆住宅。除了缺少一個中央大烟囱外，這座住宅具備了十八世紀新英格蘭傳統建築風格的所有特徵。

雖然Vanderburgh住宅設計的核心是五跨度，回折屋檐的喬治亞風格，然而在面向Yonge街的西三角牆上，橢圓形假窗的設計却透露出一絲新古典主義的品味。住宅別樹一幟的鹽盒式外觀，則是加建了單坡屋頂的新翼後的結果。這次加建相信是在Richard第二次婚姻之後進行的。他于1846年與Phoebe Vernon結婚。壁柱環繞的前門是住宅最引人注目的設計，同時也是保存最完善的幾個建築結節之一。它的精緻造型和巧妙佈局使人聯想到美國式的設計。住宅規模宏大，加上無數扇巨大的窗戶，似乎在炫耀着主人一家在這個鄉鎮地區享有的巨大影響力。

Vanderburgh大宅的價值在1983年被首次認定。在建築物隨時可能損毀的威脅下，獲得物業產權的發展公司發出了一個修復計劃。而物業也被《安大略省文化遺產條例》認定為建築文化遺產。1986年，第二家發展公司Tridel公司購入這一物業。1987年，Tridel先是對物業進行了一次考古發掘，隨後更將住宅搬離原地。這次搬遷只是將住宅從它在Hillsview Drive的原址上往東移動了一段很短的距離，搬遷後的大宅仍然位于原Vanderburgh農莊的邊界之內，而它的整體朝向也完全未變。1987年至88年，在本地建築保護顧問委員會的指導下，Tridel對大宅進行了修復。修復過程中，住宅具特色的建築元素，例如：12X12雙重窗框，木板牆，及烟囱等都被小心翼翼地按原樣複製。這次修復使本地建築顧問委員會獲得了一次不可多得的機會，研究逐步改變了建築物內部裝修設計的“四個階段修建活動”

作為場地計劃合約的一部分，大宅的產權最終轉歸烈治文山市。1988年，因其獨特的建築和歷史價值，根據《安大略省文化遺產條例》，該物業再次被認定為建築文化遺產。住宅黃白相間的外牆展現了典型的美國東北部早期的建築傳統，並與四周的新建住宅形成巨大的視覺反差。這座住宅重新成為區內最矚目的標誌性建築物。



The Amos Wright Residence, c1840

19 Church Street North



Amos Wright, who had this attractive house constructed about 1840, was born in 1809 at Augusta, near Brockville, Ontario. He was the son of United Empire Loyalist Abraham Wright. In 1815, the family relocated to a farm on Yonge Street, south of Richmond Hill.

In business, Amos became a lumber dealer, merchant, and farmer with an early interest in Richmond Hill's Mill Pond. Wright Street is named for him. In 1832, he purchased the one hundred and ninety-acre parcel of Lot 47, Concession 1, Markham Township on which the house stands.

Amos rose to prominence in Richmond Hill, serving as a trustee for the Grammar School and a committee member of the local Mechanics' Institute library. Evidently also drawn to politics, he became the first reeve of Markham Township in 1850. From 1851 to Confederation in 1867, he was the Reform member for the riding of East York. He served as the Member of Parliament for West York between 1867 and 1871. During his career, Amos fought twice for the incorporation of Richmond Hill as a village, first in 1857 and then successfully in 1872. He ended his career in Port Arthur where he resided following a 1875 appointment as Dominion Auditor and Indian Agent for the Lake Superior district. Amos died there in 1886 but is buried in the Richmond Hill Presbyterian cemetery.

When constructing his frame residence in the 1840s, Amos chose the popular Ontario Regency Cottage style of architecture. This style originated as one or one and a half bungalow housing familiar to the British military serving in India. The careful proportion of this picturesque dwelling disguises its large scale. The five-bay balanced facade, low pitched hip roof with wide eaves and beaded frieze, corner boards, and fascia, are characteristic of the style. The classical entranceway features sidelights (originally with six panes each) with moulded lower panels framed by handsome pilasters. Although Thomas B. Lamb acquired the house in 1941 and undertook several upgrades, the interior still exhibits much of the original trim, doors, and pine floors. The site has been reduced to the single acre now containing the residence and a park.

In 1985, the property was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act for its architectural and historical significance. The Town of Richmond Hill acquired it in 1989 and in October 1997 opened The Richmond Hill Heritage Centre. Operated by the Parks and Recreation Department, the Centre is dedicated to the heritage identity, visibility, and activities of Richmond Hill. This use also preserves the Amos Wright residence as an important part of our built heritage.

Amos Wright 大宅

Church北街19號，建于1840年

這所華麗大宅建于1840年前後，其建造人Amos Wright于**1809**年生于安大略省，Brockville附近的Augusta。他的父親Abraham Wright是英帝國的忠心擁護者。1815年他們一家人移居烈治文山市南面Yonge街的一個農莊。

Amos Wright的事業發展順利，他從事木材分銷，商業買賣，農場業等，在磨坊池塘一帶他得到了不少的利益。Wright街也是以他的名義命名。在1832年，Wright購入了位于萬錦市特許用地一，第47地段佔190英畝的地皮。在那裏Amos Wright建立了他的家園。

隨着事業的發展，Amos逐漸成為烈治文山市的知名人士。他出任了Grammar學校的理事，同時也是當地一個技術學會圖書館的委員會成員。他的影響力同時也向政界滲透，在1850年，他成為烈治文山市的首個城市長官。從1851年至1867年聯邦成立，他一直是東約克區重組的成員之一。而從1867年至1871年，他則代表西約克區出任國會議員。在他的事業生涯當中，他曾分別于1857年和1872年，兩次為烈治文山村的企業化建制而竭力爭取，並最終在1872年獲得成功。1875年，在被任命為國土核數師和Superior大湖地區印第安事務專管員後，Amos定居于Port Arthur，而他的事業生涯也結束于此地。Amos于1886年在Port Arthur去世。然而落葉歸根，他身後被安葬于烈治文山市基督教長老教會公墓。

在十九世紀四十年代，Amos採用了英治時期安大略最流行的別墅建築風格建造他那所遠近聞名的豪華住宅。這種風格源于駐印英軍所熟悉的一層或層半平房建築。這種獨特的風格有着良好的建築比例，和仔細的功能分區，正好適用于面積廣闊的Amos Wright住宅。其突出的標誌包括：對稱五跨度正面，斜截屋頂，寬闊屋檐，鑲珠面腰綫，木板邊角，及封檐底板。該住宅經典的入口設計突出了兩邊的側燈(每邊原有六個窗格)，及低置的圍有精緻邊框的鑲嵌板。雖然在1941年，Thomas B. Lamb獲得這所房子，並進行了好幾次的翻新升級，房子的內部仍然保留了原有的裝飾，房門和松木地板。目前，大宅的佔地面積已經減少到只有1英畝，包括住宅本身和一個公園。

1985年，根據《安大略省文化遺產條例》，Amos Wright住宅因其建築和歷史價值而被認定為建築文化遺產。烈治文山市于1989年獲得該住宅的產權，而在1997年，烈治文山文化遺產中心在此處正式開業。由公園及消閒部負責運作的文化遺產中心致力于烈治文山市歷史文化遺產的認定、推廣和其他相關活動的組織和實施，利用Amos Wright住宅作為中心的辦公地點同時也使住宅作為重要的建築遺產受到全面保護



The Eyer Homestead, 1828

1045 Elgin Mills Road East



The Eyer homestead is the Town of Richmond Hill's earliest known example of a Pennsylvania German Mennonite dwelling. Of timber frame construction, the two-storey structure with its rectangular plan was built in 1828 on a side hill location. The date of construction appears carved into a timber in the attic.

Lot 25, Concession 2, Markham Township was purchased by John Eyer in 1807. John arrived n Markham in 1803 from Franklin County, Pennsylvania. The family originated in the German speaking cantons of Switzerland and immigrated to Pennsylvania from the Upper Rhineland of Germany in 1744.

John and his wife Regina had seven children, one of whom, David, received title o the family farm in 1854. David is believed to have established a sawmill on a branch of the Rouge River which intersects the east half of the lot. In addition to being the centre of lumber production for the area from at least 1825, the Eyers operated a foundry and agricultural implement manufactory on the property from 1868 to 1881. David also was nstrumental in the establishment in 1847 of the Markham and Elgin Mills Plank Road Company which constructed and maintained the road until ownership was transferred to Markham Township in 1868.

On the east side of the mill lane, part of which still functions as a driveway, this ubstantial frame house was erected. Architecturally, the exterior of the Eyer house abandons he Pennsylvania German tradition of a four bay facade in favour of the balanced, centre all plan of the Georgian style traditions adopted from their English-origin neighbours n Pennsylvania. It also features and exceptionally wide, six vertical panel door with idelights. There are no exterior features to suggest the existence of a typical Pennsylvania German gross doddy or separate dwelling unit for a second family group. The presence of wo basement kitchens, however, does suggest that the Eyers did not forgo this traditional ractice of providing separate living accommodations under one roof.

While it is not clear if there was an earlier verandah on the north elevation prior the construction of the existing twentieth century structure, the extended roof at the ear and the second storey door indicate that there was originally a full-width, two-storey erandah on the south elevation. This would have given the building an appearance similar a mid nineteenth century country inn. The five bay arrangement of the openings and the wo-storey verandah combined with the special treatment of the central doorcase, indicate iat the south elevation was the original front.

In 1994, the property was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act for its gnificance as the homestead of an important early family.

Eyer 住宅

Elgin Mills東路 1045號，建于1828年

Eyer住宅是目前烈治文山所知最早的賓夕凡尼亞洲德國門諾派教徒的住處　這座兩層木框架結構，矩形設計的住宅于1828年建于一個山坡之上。始建的日期被刻進了住宅閣樓的木板裏。

John　Eyer于1807年購入了萬錦鎮，特許用地二，第25地段的地皮。John來自賓夕凡尼亞洲的Franklin縣，他于1803年抵達萬錦。Eyer家族原籍瑞士一個說德語的洲。1744年全家從德國的Rhineland移民至賓夕凡尼亞洲。

John和妻子Regina一共生育了七個兒女。其中的David于1854年獲得家族農莊的產權。在農莊的東面，Rouge河穿流而過。人們相信David曾在Rouge河的一條支流上建起過一座鋸木機。除了自1825起就是該地區的木材生產中心之外，從1868至1881年，Eyer一家還在其物業上經營一家鑄造和農用工具生產廠。此外，在1847年，David參與了萬錦 and Elgin Mills棧道公司承建的修路工程，這家公司修建並維護着棧道，直至棧道的所有權于1868年轉歸萬錦鎮。

在目前仍被用作車道的工廠小徑東面，聳立着這座堅固的框架結構住宅。從外觀上看，Eyer住宅擯棄了傳統的賓夕凡尼亞洲德國式四跨度正面設計，而採用了賓夕法尼亞洲的近鄰，起源于英國的，以平衡結構和中央大廳佈局著稱的喬治亞傳統風格。住宅的大門格外寬闊，由六片垂直板格組合而成，並配有側燈。縱觀住宅的內部佈局，却再也難尋賓夕凡尼亞洲德國“gross doddy”（為第二組家族成員準備的獨立空間）傳統的痕迹。然而，住宅的地下室却設有兩個廚房，終于也算是Eyer並沒有忘記他們在一個屋頂下提供兩套生活設備的祖訓。

目前不清楚在現存的二十世紀住宅落成之前，住宅的北面是否已經建有一座早期的走廊。然而，住宅背面延伸的屋頂，還有位于二層的大門等都說明，住宅南面原來有一道兩層的寬闊走廊。這種設計使住宅與十九世紀中期的鄉村酒店相類似。而住宅正面五跨度的設計，與兩層走廊的組合，則足以明瞭南面即是住宅原來的正面。

1994年，因曾經是歷史上一個著名家族的住處，根據《安大略省文化遺產條例》，Eyer住宅被認定為建築文化遺產



Richmond Hill Railway Station, 1906

now 1378 Elgin Mills Road East



Known for many years as the Canadian National Railway (CNR) station, the Richmond Hill railway station was built by the James Bay Railway Company, later the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway. The company received its charter in 1895 and was the first Ontario project of railway promoters Mackenzie and Mann who later controlled the Toronto and York Radial Railway, the successor to the Metropolitan Radial Railway. The James Bay line was constructed from Toronto to Sudbury between 1905 and 1908. It was intended to service Northern Ontario's new silver, nickel, and iron mines opened at the turn of the century. The section between Toronto and Parry Sound opened in November 1906. Mr. C.P. Wiley of Richmond Hill purchased Ticket No. 0, the first sold at Toronto's Union Station for the new line.

The village of Richmond Hill enthusiastically supported the railway's establishment, correctly predicting the positive effect it would have on business and industrial development. Prior to its arrival, the village relied on the service of the Metropolitan Radial Railway which arrived in 1897 to compete with the Grand Trunk Railway line to the west through Maple. In 1905, the village purchased a site for the station which actually was in Markham Township, but located on Centre Street East. After considerable controversy, the station grounds plus additional lands were annexed to the village in 1912.

Work on the Richmond Hill station began in July 1906 and was completed in about one month. A frame, one storey building, its original cladding of narrow, vertical tongue and groove wainscotting at the base of the walls, with wide clapboard above, was later replaced with ashlar-pattern insulbric. The station is basically a long rectangle, with a canted bay window on the east and a small gable-roofed wing on the west. The east (front) elevation is visually divided into the north three quarters forming the main body of the station, and the south, slightly recessed quarter containing a storage room. The storage room was once an open passenger waiting area under the main roof. Overall, with its broad, hipped roof, wide overhang, open eaves, and gables, it is easy to imagine the thousands of passengers who waited there in anticipation of the arrival of the steam, then diesel locomotives.

Following the completion of the station in 1906, a forty-foot water tank and a freight shed were built to the north. Both the tank and the shed were later destroyed. The station was active until 1975, when Canadian National had it boarded closed. Four years later, the Richmond Hill Minor Soccer Association rescued the structure from demolition by moving it to the Richmond Green for use as a clubhouse.

Although altered and no longer in its original context, the Richmond Hill station is still a recognizable part of Ontario's railway heritage. In 1993, the property was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act for its architectural and historical significance.

烈治文山火車站

現址：Elgin Mills東路1378號，建于1906年

作為加拿大國家鐵路(CNR)火車站而為人們熟知的烈治文山火車站系由James Bay鐵路公司，即後來的加拿大北安大略鐵路公司修建的。該公司于1895年獲授予特許權。且是著名鐵路發展商Mackenzie和Mann在安大略的首個工程項目。Mackenzie和Mann後來入主了取代原城際弧綫鐵路的多倫多至約克弧綫鐵路。連接多倫多與Sudbury的James Bay鐵路綫建于1905年至1908年之間。修建這條鐵路綫的初衷是為世紀之初，北安大略省新開採的銀、鎳、和鐵礦提供運輸服務。從多倫多至Parry Sound的一段于1906年開通。開通當日，來自烈治文山的C.R.Wiley先生買到了多倫多Union火車站為新綫發售的第一張票：零號車票。

烈治文山居民滿腔熱情地支援鐵路的建設，並且對發展運輸給工商業帶來的推動充滿樂觀。在新綫建成之前，村民們的出行完全依賴建成于1897年，與向西穿越Maple 的 Grand Truck 鐵路綫競爭的城際弧綫鐵路。1905年，村莊為建火車站購買了實際上屬于萬錦鎮，卻位于Centre東街的一塊地皮。在一翻沸沸揚揚的爭論之後，1912年，火車站用地，及額外的一些地段被并入了村莊。

烈治文山火車站于1906年7月動工，並于約一個月後建成。這是一座框架結構的單層建築物。原來建于牆基，設有凹凸榫介面的垂直壁板，以及上面的木板牆等後來被細方石圖案的瀝青所代替。火車站的外觀設計為長矩型，東面開了一扇彎角型窗口，立于西面的則是有着三角屋頂的小邊廂。建築物東面往北的四分之三組成了火車站的主體，而向南凹進的四分之一則設計成一個儲物室。位于主屋頂之下的這一儲物室，過去曾被作為乘客候車室。看着車站的寬闊斜屋頂，粗大懸臂，開放式屋檐，以及三角牆等，過去數千乘客在站內翹首等待蒸氣火車，繼而柴油火車的情景便躍現眼前。

火車站在1906年建成，隨後，在北面即加建了一座40尺的水塔，以及一個貨棚。水塔和貨棚後來都被毀壞了。火車站一直服務至1975年，才由加拿大國家鐵路(CNR)將其關閉。四年之後，為使建築物免于毀壞，烈治文山少年足球會將火車站搬遷至Richmond Green，改裝成了一座俱樂部會所。

雖然幾經改建，並不再具有最初的功能，烈治文山火車站在安大略省鐵路歷史中却始終有着重要地位。1993年，因其重要的建築和歷史價值，根據《安大略省文化遺產條例》，火車站被認定為建築文化遺產



The Town Farmhouse *or* Thomas F. Boynton Residence, c1875

1380 Elgin Mills Road East



The third quarter of the nineteenth century is an interesting period in the evolution of Ontario's built heritage. At that time, the necessity to handcraft each building element was giving way to the use of ready-made components. Craftsmen, however, could still apply their traditional skills when desired. The result is that many of the houses of that period exhibit good design, a skilful understanding of scale and proportion, and a careful blend of traditional and new building practices.

A well-preserved example of this blend of skills and products in an Ontario Gothic Revival style is this farmhouse built for Thomas F. Boynton. Boynton was a farmer of English origin. When in 1874, he purchased what was the east half of Lot 26, Concession 2, Markham Township, there was a log house used by tenants on the site. Living elsewhere at the date of purchase, Boynton never occupied the log house but was able to have this one and a half storey, T-plan, brick farmhouse built before relocating about 1876.

For his residence, Boynton incorporated the popular, dichromatic red and buff brick decorative treatment, but chose the traditional 6x6 double hung sashes with flat openings. The rear wing is a typical, one storey structure, in this case, offset to the east. The full width verandah on the south (front) elevation is a twentieth century replacement of what was probably a more delicate structure with a bellcast roof. The partial verandah on the east facing ell is more in keeping with the original styling.

The centre gable is particularly attractive. It is ornamented with delicate bargeboards and a lightly proportioned kingpost, with an acorn drop. The gable frames a tall Gothic window with interlacing muntins, all in line with the centre doorcase on the ground level.

The Boyntons must have been proud of their residence as it was home to three generations: Thomas F. and his wife Frances, their son Thomas Edward and wife Millicent, and their daughters' Shirley and Sharon. The latter sold to Walter Meinschenk in 1964, bringing to a close a ninety-year period of Boynton ownership.

In 1969, the property was acquired by Rugged Construction Limited. The Town of Richmond Hill acquired it in 1974, and established Richmond Green as a major public park and fairgrounds. The Boynton farmhouse is sited in a park like setting, now close to a group of exhibition buildings. It retains its original orientation to the south, with access by the old farm lane leading north from Elgin Mills Road East. With the exception of a concrete silo, all of the associated barns and outbuildings have been demolished.

In 1993, the property was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act for its architectural and historical significance. As well as the exterior, included in the reasons for designation are significant interior features, notably the enclosed central staircase with its second storey balustrade.

鄉村農莊 或稱 Thomas F. Boynton 住宅

Elgin Mills 東路1380號，建于1875年

十九世紀的第三個二十五年是安大略省建築發展史上一個有趣的階段。在那個時代，手工製作所有的建築材料已經沒有必要，而現在的建築部件則大行其道。雖然如此，手工技師卻仍然可以隨時根據需要露上一手。這種進步反映在建築物的整體效果上，則是出現了大量設計新穎，手工精巧，佈局合理，溶合傳統和現代工藝的優秀建築作品。

這種溶手工製作和現成產品于一體，就是歌德式風格的Thomas. F. Boynton農莊。Boynton是原籍英國的一位農夫。在1874年，他購買了萬錦鎮特許用地二、第26塊半地段。在這塊地皮上原建有一間用于出租的原木屋子。在購入地皮時，Boynton住在外地，他從未入住那間原木屋子，但卻成功地在遷入新址前建成了這座一層半，T型設計，磚石結構的農莊。

Boynton為他的農舍選用了當時最時髦的紅黃雙色磚的外觀，卻搭配以傳統的平直窗戶，及雙層窗框。農舍的後翼是經典的單層結構，向東偏移。南面上面寬度的走廊是二十世紀的改建，原有的走廊做功很可能更加精美，並配有流綫形的屋頂。東面向側僂的獨立走廊則更多地保留了原有風格。

農舍的中央三角牆是建築物最引人注目的部分。它出眾的裝飾設計包括，做工精緻的牆蓋板，點綴以頂飾的纖秀的中樑等。三角牆嵌有一扇歌德式的高窗，窗戶交錯的中梃，與底層的門框連成一線。

這座豪華的農莊讓Boynton家族引以為榮，他們三代同堂，全部住在裏面：Thomas及妻子Frances，他們的兒子Edward及妻子Millicent，及女兒Shirley 和Sharon。後者于 1964 年將農莊賣給了 Walter Meinschenk，結束了Boynton家族近九十年的擁有權。

1969年，Rugged建築公司獲得住宅的產權。隨後，產權于1974提歸列治文山鎮所有。物業被改建成公園和露天市集，Richmond Green。今天的 Boynton 農舍作為景點座落于公園裏，與一級展覽場所建築為鄰。它維持了原來向南的朝向，一條由Elgin Mills東路向北的鄉間小徑婉然伸向農舍的大門。除了混凝土貯倉之外，農舍穀倉和其他配套建築都已經毀壞，蕩然無存

1993年，除建築因其重要的建築和歷史價值，根據《安大略省文化遺產條例》，家莊被認定為建築文化遺產。除出眾的外觀設計外，精美內部裝修，包括中央樓梯及其二層欄杆等，也為農舍贏得了認定。



The Asa B. Wilson House, c1876
Mowat's Hove-To
4 Elizabeth Street, North



This modest house on Elizabeth Street has gained notoriety for its association with the renowned Canadian author Farley Mowat. In 1951 the Richmond Hill Liberal newspaper noted that Farley, "a young man with a flair for writing is rapidly becoming an outstanding figure in the field of literature. Farley is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Angus Mowat, Elizabeth Street. He is a graduate of Richmond Hill High School." Farley's parents, Angus M. and Anne H. Mowat purchased the property in May 1940. The family had been living in a frame house on the north side of what is now Leonard Street. The Mowats called their home, Hove-To. It remained in their possession until sold in 1959 to Ruth and Cyril Bell.

The building originally was constructed for Asa B. Wilson who was a manufacturer of agricultural implements. Located at the Richmond Hill Mill Pond, his foundry was renowned for fanning mill and grain separators, one of which won first prize at the World's Fair in Australia in 1877. Wilson purchased the lot in 1876 and had the house built before selling it to Thomas and Sarah Wilson in 1882. The single storey kitchen at the rear was added in the 1890s.

This is a one and a half storey, frame house clad in roughcast plaster. The upper storey of the street side only is covered in wood siding. It is built with one gable end facing the street. This is a technique commonly used to build on relatively narrow, but deep, town lots without compromising the total square footage of living space.

The only decorative treatment on the house is in the use of shaped brackets supporting the raking eaves. Matching brackets brace the chamfered posts supporting the curved or bellcast roof of the verandah.

The side hall plan of the interior is evident in the off centre placement of the classical doorcase. With its narrow sidelights and five-pane transom encircling the four-panel door, this is an attractive feature. The balanced placement of the doorcase and two window openings on the ground level is not carried to the upper floor. It may be that the stairway on the inside north wall made it necessary to offset the two upper window openings. They neither match the openings below, nor are they spaced equally within the gable end.

Each original window opening features 2x2 sashes and moulded trim. The shutters are believed to be original. A large window has been added on the south side. The existing cedar shingle roof reproduces the original.

In 1984, this house was designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act as a building of architectural and historical significance.

Asa B. Wilson 大屋
Mowat 家的 Hove-To
Elizabeth北街4號，建于1876年

這座位于Elizabeth街的中型住宅因為加拿大著名作家Farley Mowat而名聲在外。1951年，烈治文山自由報載文報道，Farley是“有顯著天才寫作本領的年輕人，迅速成為文學界一位出色的人物。Farley是Elizabeth街Angus Mowat先生和夫人的兒子。他是烈治文山高中的畢業生。”Farley的父母，Angus M. 和Anne H. Mowat于1940年五月購入了該處物業。之前，這家人一直住在一間位于現在的Leonard街北面的框架結構屋子裏。Mowat稱他們的新屋為Hove-To。他們一直擁有這座物業，直至1959年賣給了Ruth和Cyril Bell。

這座房子最先是為農用工具製造商Asa B. Wilson所建造。位于烈治文山著名的工廠區內，這家工廠以其風車，和曾經在榮獲1877年澳大利亞世界博覽會金獎的糧食分離機而遠近聞名。Wilson于1876年買下地皮，並建起了這座大屋。後來，在1882年，他又將大屋售予 Thomas 和 Sarah Wilson。大屋背後一層的厨房是十九世紀九十年代的加建部分。

這是一座一層半，框架結構的粗灰泥大屋。靠街的二層則僅僅覆蓋着木板壁。大屋一面三角邊牆面向着外街。這種設計當時被普通應用于相對窄長的鄉鎮地皮，其優點是充分地利用了每一平方英尺的建築空間。

大屋唯一裝飾性的設計在于其菱形的樑托，支撐着斜傾的屋檐。與之相配的樑托還用在了走廊的支柱上，承托着流綫形的走廊屋頂。

在大屋內部的邊廳，一向中置的傳統門框這一次却被側放。修長的側燈，五窗格的楣窗，將中間的四格大門包圍襯托得別緻而吸引。在首層，大門和兩扇窗口的位置互相平衡對稱，然而，二層却沒有沿用這種設計。也許是因為內北牆的狹窄，使得二層兩扇窗的位置有必要偏移，他們既不與首層兩扇窗相對應，在牆上的位置也不平衡對稱。

每一扇原有的窗子都配有2X2的窗框及精雕細琢的鑲邊。一扇大窗被加于大屋南面。現存的雪松瓦片屋頂是原有屋頂的翻新再造。

1984年，根據《安大略省文化遺產條例》第五章，這座住宅因其歷史和建築價值而被認定為建築文化遺產



The Phillips - Newbery - Bowman Residence, c1825 and 1918

now 10 Elizabeth Street, North



One of the pleasures of learning about the built heritage of a community is discovering its secrets. The Phillips-Newbery-Bowman house has a number of secrets to tell.

About 1825, Philip Phillips purchased the one hundred and ninety-acre parcel of Lot 53, Concession 1, Markham Township and erected a timber frame, five-bay, Loyalist Georgian style dwelling. Phillips died in 1838. In 1842-3, the house was leased to Martha, widowed mother of William Harrison who later became a prominent citizen of Richmond Hill. Ten years later, an English immigrant, John Newbery, bought the house with seventy acres of land. The Newbery Family lived there until 1914, when they sold to a Toronto real estate agent, Augusta Biggar. Three years later, John M. Bowman, General Manager of the Don Valley Brick Works of Toronto purchased the dwelling and sixty acres.

When Bowman acquired the property in 1917, Tudor Revival architechural style elements were in fashion. Before moving in, Bowman hired John R. Carson of Washago to raise the roof and add three gable dormers with Tudor half timbering. He also had the bellcast or curved roofed verandah replaced with a stylish Arts and Crafts porch. The interior was thoroughly updated, leaving only the original dado or panelled wainscotting in the living room.

In 1950, the property, known as 11135 Yonge Street, was bought by Otto and Mary Pick. There they established a seed operation called Otto Pick Agricultural Service or PickSeed. At that time, there were farms along Yonge Street and the village had yet to become an urbanized centre. As business increased, the physical plant was expanded and eventually the dwelling was tenanted. In 1991, Martin and Thomas Pick offered the house to the Town of Richmond Hill for removal from the site. The Town declined on the basis that the c1918 renovations had diminished its intergrity as an example of an early nineteenth-century dwelling. Although granted a demolition permit, the Picks allowed the house to be relocated privately by local residents John and Diane Giangrande.

The Giangrandes chose a recently severed lot on Elizabeth Street, North as the new site. That lot, coincidentally, is an extension of the area known as Harrison's Corners. The houses at 32 and 42 Richmond and 17 Elizabeth, North, are each associated with William Harrison. Now his local boyhood home, 10 Elizabeth, North, Forms a part of the collection.

In 1992, the property was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act for its architectural and historical significance. The designation acknowledges that the Phillips-Newbery-Bowman-Pick-Giangrande house is a product of changing tastes and recycling. Fortunately, its secret is known. Although a newcomer to the neighbourhood, this dwelling is a relic of Richmond Hill's early days. Its active use by the Giangrande family speaks to its endurance.

Phillips - Newbery - Bowman 住宅

現址：Elizabeth 北街10號，建于1825年及1918年

瞭解社區內建築文化遺產其中之一的樂趣是，發現它們的秘密。而Phillips–Newbery–Bowman 住宅背後的秘密，則象傳奇故事一樣數之不盡，動人心魄。

大約在1825年，Phillip Phillips 購買了位于萬錦鎮區，特許用地一，第53地段，總面積190英畝的地皮。並在地皮上建起了一座木框架結構，5跨度，經典喬治亞風格的住宅。Phillips于1838年去世。在1842至1843年間，住宅曾經出租予寡婦Martha，她的兒子William Harrison後來成為烈治文山的社會名流。10年之後，英國移民，John Newbery購得這座住宅及七十英畝的土地。Newbery一家一直居住在大屋內，直到1914年，他們將住宅賣給了多倫多的物業經紀人Augusta Biggar。三年後，多倫多Don Valley磚石工程公司的總經理John M. Bownam購得住宅及六十英畝的地皮。

在1917年，Bowman成為住宅的主人時，建築業界正時興英國都鐸式建築風格和裝修元素。在遷入之前，Bowman僱請了Washago的John R. Carson對住宅進行翻新和裝修。重建升高了住宅的屋頂，並加建了三個三角天窗，天窗採用了都鐸式典型的半木材結構。另外，他還拆除了原來有着流綫形屋頂的走廊，代替以一個做工精細，設計巧妙的工藝走廊。住宅內部也被徹底改建升級，只保留了起居室原有的鑲嵌護壁板。

在1950年，座落于Yonge街11135號的這一處物業被Otta和Mary Pick購得，他們在原地皮上開設了一家種子處理工場，取名Otto Pick農業服務社，簡稱為PickSeed。在當時，沿Yonge街一路開滿了各種種植農場，城市化的迹象還遠未在這一帶的村莊萌芽。隨着業務的發展，工場的佔地不斷擴展，最終導致地皮上的住宅被出租。1991年，Martin和Thomas Pick提議烈治文山市將住宅遷離原址。烈治文山市則表示，住宅1918年的改建破壞了其作為十九世紀建築物範例的完整性，並以此為理由拒絕了這一請求。雖然被授予遺跡特許權，Pick家族還是讓當地居民John及Diane Giangrand私下將住宅遷出了原址。

Giangrand選擇了位于Elizabeth北街一處新近被分割出來的地皮作為住宅的新家。然而，巧妙的是，這塊地皮正好位于著名的Harrison區的延伸帶內。分別座落于烈治文街32號和42號，及Elizabeth 17號的住宅都與Harrison有着種種的關聯。而現在，新遷入Elizabeth10號的大屋，即Harrison兒時的家，使這一組合更加完整。

在1992年，根據《安大略省文化遺產條例》第五章，這座住宅因其歷史和建築價值而被認定為建築文化遺產，承認Phillips – Newbery –Bowman – Pick –Giangrande 是展現建築風格和流行特質不斷變化進步的典型作品。值得慶幸的是，住宅的秘密目前已經為人們發現和重視。雖然還是區內的“新移民”，但這座建築物却是烈治文山早年面貌的實物“存照”，而Giangrande家族經常的使用更証明了它的堅固耐用



The William Harrison House, 1885

17 Elizabeth Street, North



William Harrison was born in England in 1834. In 1843, the family moved to a farm just north of Richmond Hill. Nine months later, William's father died, forcing his widow and the four children to relocate to the village. William became a successful harness maker and saddler on Yonge Street. He helped to organize the first fire brigade as well as the local Mechanics' Institute and Literary Society, and was active in the Methodist church. In 1874, he was elected Richmond Hill's second reeve. A member of the York Pioneer and Historical Society, William's greatest legacies are the newspaper articles he wrote in the late nineteenth-century about the history of Richmond Hill.

In 1881, William had 32 Richmond Street built, moving his family there from over the harness shop. In 1885, he erected 17 Elizabeth, North, as a speculative venture. A third house was moved about 1905, from Trench Street to the corner of Richmond and Elizabeth, to provide rental income for his unmarried daughter, Clara. The grouping of three houses was nicknamed Harrison's Corners.

In January 1886, William advertised 17 Elizabeth in The Liberal.

☞ FOR SALE

A new, comfortable, brick-clad dwelling in the centre of the village of Richmond Hill, containing eight rooms, besides halls and closets, a good stone cellar, wood shed, well and cistern. Lot 84 feet front, 100 feet in depth. A good home for anyone wishing to retire. Apply to W.M. HARRISON, Richmond Hill P.O.

Evidently, the house did not sell, as it was listed for sale again in 1894. It was not until 1902 that William sold to Samuel Brown. Brown, an auctioneer and insurance agent, had lived in Victoria Square before moving to the village. He sold the property in 1919 to Dr. G. Elmore Reaman, educator, author of A History of Vaughan Township, and founder of the Pennsylvania German Folklore Society. In 1961, Janet and David Fayle acquired the house, making them the third family of Richmond Hill historians to take ownership.

One and a half stories in height, this L-plan house is typical of many built at the time using elements of both the Gothic Revival and Italianate styles. The brick veneer contrasts red brick decorative belt courses, quoins or corner details, window and door surrounds, and a gable outline, against a background of buff brick. The bargeboards, of which only a portion remained, were restored, and new finials were added to adorn the gable. A brick, canted bay window enhances the west facade. Another bay window, but in board and batten siding, projects from the south facing gable. The original one storey, board and batten kitchen and wood shed have been enlarged with a second level and a sunroom. The existing verandahs are believed to be where the originals once stood.

In 1984, the property was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act for its architectural and historical significance. This residence is an example of how sympathetic renovations can preserve and enhance the original architectural expression. The results, as in this case, can be impressive.

William Harrison 大宅

Elizabeth 北街17號，建于1885年

William Harrison于1834年生于英格蘭。1843年，他們全家移居至烈治文山北面的一個農莊。九個月之後，William的父親不幸去世了。他的寡婦妻子和四個孩子不得不再次搬家，移居到村莊裏。William長大後成為Yonge街上一位成功的馬鞍和馬具製造匠。他參與組建了第一支消防隊，以及當地技工學院和文學社，他還是基督教衛理公會教堂的積極分子。1874年，William當選為烈治文山第二任的城鎮長官。作為約克先鋒隊和歷史學會的成員之一，William于十九世紀未期著作並在報紙上發表了一系列講述烈治文山歷史的文章，這成為他給社會留下的最珍貴遺產之一。

1881年，William興建了烈治文街32號的住宅，並將全家從馬具店樓上遷入了新居。1885年，他再建起了Elizabeth北街17號，准備出售獲利。他名下的第三處物業于1905年從Trench街搬遷至烈治文街和Elizabeth街的交界。William將這一物業出租，租金收入用以補貼他的未婚女兒Clara。人們給這三處住宅的集合起了一個外號：Harrison之角。

1886年一月，William 在自由報上為Elizabeth街17號刊登了一則廣告。

☞吉屋出售

全新舒適磚石結構住宅，位于烈治文山心臟地帶，擁有八間房、偏廳、衣櫥、優質地庫、儲藏木屋、井及蓄水池。84尺濶100尺深地段。退休人士的理想居所。有意者請與W.M.HARRISON聯系，烈治文山郵政信箱。

而看起來William這一次並沒有成功將物業賣出，因為同一所住宅在1894年再次被發售。而直至1902年，William才將這一處物業賣給了拍賣師兼保險經紀Samuel Brown。Samuel在搬入村莊之前一直住在維多利亞廣場。在1919，他又將住宅售予G. Elmore Reaman博士，住宅的新主人是一位教育家，著作《旺鎮的一段歷史》的作者，並且是賓席凡尼亞洲德國民間傳說學會的創始人。在1961年，Janet和David Fayle獲得了物業的產權，成為烈治文山擁有這所住宅的第三個歷史學者家庭

這座一層半，L型的建築物和同時代的許多住宅一樣，混合使用了歌德式和義大利式兩種風格的建築元素。住宅的磚面外牆使用黃磚為底色，再配襯紅磚裝飾帶，突角和牆邊，窗檐和門檐，還有三角牆的邊框，以突出建築物的整體輪廓。只剩餘了一小部分的三角牆檐板已被翻新，並加上了新的裝飾物用以美化三角牆。住宅的西面，一扇磚砌角窗使設計增色不少。而另一面角窗，以木板搭配花紋邊框造成，則設計在住宅的南面三角牆上。原來只有一層的木板花紋廚房和木屋擴建了第二層，並加建了一個日光室。現存的走廊相信就建在原走廊所在的位置。



1984年，根據《安大略省文化遺產條例》，這座住宅因其歷史和建築價值而被認定為建築文化遺產。它提供了一個生動的例子，說明適度的改建不但能夠保持，還可以將建築物原有的設計意念進一步升華，而效果，就如這座住宅，足以令人眼前一亮

The Dr. Langstaff Residence, 1849

Holmwood

now 107 Hall Street



In 1808, John Langstaff, Sr. came from New Jersey to visit friends in the area of what would become Richmond Hill. He later returned to make his home here and marry Lucy Miles, daughter of Abner Miles, a local innkeeper and founder of Richmond Hill. They settled at what is now called Langstaff. A teacher, John, Sr. opened the first public school north of Toronto.

In 1830, John, Sr. and Lucy's son Miles bought the two hundred acres of Lot 48, Concession 1, Vaughan Township. Four years later, another son, John, Jr., purchased eighteen acres of Lot 47. He built a sawmill at the west end of Richmond Street, later adding a shingle factory, planing mill, and manufactory for pails and wooden ware.

In 1849, the youngest son of John and Lucy, Dr. James Langstaff, began to acquire portions of Lot 48. In that year, he built Holmwood, a Loyalist Georgian style, timber frame dwelling facing Yonge Street. The balance and symmetry of its rectangular, centre hall plan with a three-bay facade, returned eaves, classical doorcase, and 6x6 flat sashes, are typical of Georgian Styling. The early roughcast plaster cladding has been covered with clapboard. When accessed by a long laneway and surrounded by an orchard, stables, barn, and expansive lawns, this gentleman's dwelling was a Yonge Street landmark.

When Dr. James died in 1889, he willed an amount of cash to his second wife Louisa Palmer, with the balance to his son, Rolph Lewis. Due to financial circumstances aggravated by the economic depression of the 1880s, the value of the family mill, sash and door factory, and twenty houses and stores in Toronto had been diminished. To satisfy the terms of the Will, Holmwood and its furnishings were auctioned. Rolph, a medical student at the time, was left with an estimated one hundred and fifty creditors. Fortunately, a family friend, David Boyle, St., bought the homestead and allowed Rolph to buy it back over time.

From 1894 to 1911, Holmwood was used as a residence and medical offices for Rolph and his wife Lillian, also a doctor. They ran a hospital with an operating room in the converted kitchen wing. Their son, Dr. James Rolph Langstaff, took possession in 1938. In 1954, James moved the office out of the house and into the Langstaff building at 50 Yonge Street, North. This move ended more than a century of use of Holmwood as a medical office.

In 1966, James removed the rear kitchen/hospital wing. In its place, he created a five-bay facade incorporating a period doorcase from a demolished house on Warden Avenue, and additional windows modelled after the originals on the east. Four years later, he moved Holmwood to the back of the lot to face Hall Street. The redesigned rear (west) facade is now the primary entrance.

In 1978, the property was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act for its outstanding architectural and historical significance.

Langstaff 醫生住宅 又名 Holmwood

現址： Hall 街107號，建于 1849年

1808年，老John Langstaff 從紐約到後來成為烈治文山的地區探訪朋友。後來，他不但重返烈治文山，還與Lucy Miles結了婚，將家安在了這裏。Lucy Miles的父親，Abner Miles在本地經營酒店業，他還是烈治文山的創建人之一。他們在現在的Langstaff一帶定居。作為一位教育工作者，老John開辦了多倫多北部第一家公立學校

1830年，老John和Lucy的兒子購買了旺市特許用地一，第48地段的200英畝地皮。四年後，他們的另一個兒子John二世再購下了位于第47地段的18英畝地皮。John二世在烈治文街的西端建起了一家鋸木廠，後來又加建了一家瓦片廠，刨削工場，和木器廠。

1849年，John和Lucy最小的兒子，James Langstaff醫生開始獲得第48地段用地的份額。就在同一年，他在地皮上面向Yonge街興建了一座經典喬治亞式，木框架結構的住宅，取名Holmwood。住宅的設計沿用了大量喬治亞風格建築元素　例如：平衡對稱的矩形立面設計，中廳及三跨度正面，回折屋檐，經典式樣的門框，6X6的窗框等。最早的粗石灰外牆後來被覆蓋上了木板牆壁。一條幽長的小徑鋪向住宅的大門，小徑兩旁，果園、馬房、農場、昂貴的草坪等錯落分佈，使得這座紳士的住宅更顯氣派，而成為Yonge街的地標。

James醫生于1889年去世，他立下遺囑將一筆定額的遺產留給了他第二個妻子Louisa Palmer。而餘下的金額則由兒子Rolph Lewis繼承。十九世紀八十年代的大蕭條使經濟環境持續惡化，這一家族所擁有的資產，包括門窗廠，及在多倫多的二十幾處房產，不斷貶值。為兌現遺囑的條款，Holmwood連帶其家具不得不被公開拍賣　在當時還是醫學院學生的Rolph竟負擔着大約150名債主。值得慶幸的是，家族的一位老朋友，David Boyle購下了這座住宅，並在後來同意讓Rolph將物業贖回

從1894年至1911年，Holmwood被用作Rolph及他同是醫生的妻子Lillian的住宅和醫務所。他們改裝了廚房一翼，開設起帶一間手術室的醫院。他們的兒子，James Rolph Langstaff醫生于1938年獲得了住宅的所有權。1945年，James將醫務所從住宅搬到Yonge街北50號的Langstaff大樓。這一次的搬遷結束了Holmwood充當醫務所近一百年的歷史

1966年，James拆除了住宅背面的廚房一翼。在原址上，他為住宅修建了5跨度的正面，安裝上一扇取自　Warden大街一座廢棄大屋的仿古大門，還添加了根據東面窗子式樣再造的一扇窗戶　四年後，他將Holmwood整座搬移到地皮靠後，面向Hall街的位置　而住宅新建的西正面于是成為了主要入口

1978年，根據《安大略省文化遺產條例》，這座住宅因其突出的建築和歷史價值而被認定為建築文化遺產



The Eliza Gaby Residence, c1886

103 Richmond Street



If there was an opportunity to travel back in time to the mid-1880s and stroll along Richmond Street, it may be surprising to see how little the modest dwelling at 103 Richmond has changed. The house is located within the old village core and is part of a mixture of housing styles and ages ranging from the second half of the nineteenth century to the 1960s. It is sited closer to the street than many of the more recent dwellings in the neighbourhood.

Frederick Gaby, a farmer, was an English immigrant who initially settled in Thornhill, then came to Richmond Hill in the late 1850s. He and his wife Eliza had five children: Joseph, Levi, Mary, Cornelius, and Jane. In 1859, Frederick bought his first quarter acre lot on Richmond Street. It is believed that Martha Harrison's c1850 house stood on that site and now forms the core of the c1886 dwelling at 111 Richmond. This is the neighbouring house, to the west of 103, and was home to the Frederick and later, the Levi Gaby families.

In 1860, Frederick acquired lot twenty-eight, the future site of 103. He suffered injuries when he fell from a horse in 1871 and died in March 1880. At the time of his death, sons Joseph and Levi were married and living in the village. Daughters Mary and Jane were at home with their mother, Eliza. About 1886, Levi had the house at 103 built for his widowed mother. He also remodelled the dwelling at 111 for himself.

Levi erected a frame, one and a half storey Classic Ontario village house for his mother. It features the characteristic gable roof with a centre Gothic gable, but like many other local examples, it lacks the typical pointed or lancet window and decorative bargeboard. There is a modified rear wing consisting of the original one storey kitchen, recently enlarged through the infilling of the western ell and the addition of a second storey.

Remarkably, the existing clapboard with its plain corner boards and water table band is the original cladding, except where matched with modern materials. The door and window openings have flat, beaded frames with applied mouldings. All but one of the original 6x6 sashes have been updated. The main door is sheltered within the enclosed porch which replaced a bellcast or curved roofed verandah. The door was salvaged from the c1895 Charles Douglas farmhouse at Lake Wilcox.

A noteworthy interior feature is a fragment of a stencilled frieze on the plaster of a ground floor room. The sky blue and caramel colours arranged in a geometric pattern indicate an early twentieth century date. It is one of only a few known examples of original wall stencils documented in the area.

The property was sold in 1937 by the executors of Sarah, wife of the late Levi Gaby, to J.H. Brown and A. and E. Glass. It was tenanted until 1944 when purchased by Ernest and Hilda Archibald.

In 1995, the property was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act for its architectural and historical significance.

Eliza Gaby 住宅

烈治文街103號，建于1886年

假如有機會穿越時光隧道，漫步在十九世紀八十年代中期的烈治文街上，人們會驚奇地發現，位于烈治文103號的中型住宅，百年來幾乎絲毫未變。

座落于舊村的中心位置，這一住宅展現了集合十九世紀下半頁到二十世紀六十年代各時期建築物的不同風格。它所在的位置比附近許多後來興建的住宅更加靠近大街。

農夫Frederick Gaby是來自英國的移民。他最先落戶在Thonhill，後來在十九世紀五十年代後期定居烈治文山。他和妻子Eliza一共生育了5個孩子：Joseph, Levi, Mary, Cornelius和Jane。1859年，Frederick在烈治文街購入了他的第一片佔地四分之一英畝的土地。Martha Harrison建于1850年的房屋很可能就座落于此，並構成了現在烈治文街111號，建于1886年的住宅的核心。這座住宅西面與103號為鄰，一度是Frederick一家的居所，後來則成為Levi Gaby家族的家。

1860年，Frederick獲得了後來將會興建103號的第28地段地皮。他1871年墮馬受傷，最終于1880年3月去世。他去世的時候，兒子Joseph和Levi匀已經成家，並定居在村子裏。而女兒Mary和Jane則留在家中與母親Eliza一起生活 大約在1886年，Levi為他的寡母興建了位于103號的住宅。同時，他還重修了自己位于111號的住宅。

Levi為母親興建的，是一座框架結構，一層半，典型安大略式的鄉村住宅。住宅的設計離不開標誌性的三角屋頂，以及歌德式的中央三角牆。然而，和附近許多的建築物一樣，它却缺少了最常見的尖頭窗，也沒有裝飾性的三角牆蓋。住宅背後廚房一翼經過改建，由原來的一層增加到兩層，面積也因加入了西面的邊廂而擴大。

住宅不尋常之處在于，現存的木板牆，包括未經修飾的角板，排水帶等，除部分加入了現代材料外，全部都保留了原來的手工搭建。門窗的設計應用了平直鑲珠的邊框，並配以相應的造型。所有的6X6窗框都被替換更新。遮風擋雨的門廊取代了原來有着流綫形屋頂的走廊，圍護着住宅的大門。大門則是來自建于1885年，Willcox湖區的Charles Douglas農舍的珍品。

住宅內部的裝修同樣別具匠心，其中最特別之處是，地面一層的牆壁上的蠟紙裝飾帶。裝飾帶使用了天藍色與奶黃色搭配出幾何圖案的設計，展現了二十世紀早期的裝修風格。這是該地區目前所知的少量幾個蠟紙牆飾之一。

1937年，已經身故的Levi Gaby的妻子Sarah的執行人將住宅賣給了J.H. Brown 及A和 E. Glass。此後，住宅長期被出租，直至1944年由Ernest和Hilda Archibald購得。



1995年，根據《安大略省文化遺產條例》，這座住宅因其突出的建築和歷史價值而被認定為建築文化遺產

The John L. Innes Residence, c1903

131 Richmond Street



Traditionally, the most effective promotion of the abilities of an architect, builder, or tradesperson is the quality of the workmanship of their own home or shop. This certainly is true of the John Leslie Innes residence at 131 Richmond Street.

John was the son of Leslie Innes of the L. Innes and Sons lumber mills and building firm which stood at the west end of Richmond Street, south of the Mill Pond. Active from the late nineteenth century, the firm built many of Richmond Hill's dwellings including 12/14 Church Street, South and 37/39 Centre Street, West. In 1914, John designed Richmond Hill Public School, now the M.L. McConaghy Seniors's Centre on Yonge Street, and Summit View Public School in Stouffville.

Originally described as Lot 47, Concession 1, Vaughan Township, there was a c1880s residence on the site of 131 Richmond Street. About 1903, when Innes was designing a dwelling for himself, he chose to incorporate the existing structure as the ground floor of the rear wing of a new two-storey, hipped roof, frame house.

At the time of construction, Innes evidently was sensitive to the contemporary architectural styling trend for period revivals. The main entrance with its door, sidelights, and transom, the unusual arched panel with an elliptical sunburst motif centred in the upper facade, and the clapboard sheathing framed by corner board pilasters are related to Georgian and Classical Revival styling. The eaves, supported by open brackets above a plain frieze topped by a cornice mold, are more in keeping with an Italianate design. The verandah spanning the street facade features recently restored Tuscan columns and a low balustrade. The large paired windows with dentilled trim constitute a modern window treatment with a Classical touch.

The interior features and oak panelled entrance hall with an elaborately patterned oak ceiling. the stairway with its oak panelled sidewalls, turned balusters, and turned cherry newel posts, is impressive.

The juxtaposition of the period revival styles, combined with the generous use of a variety of wood trim, makes this building unique in Richmond Hill. In the hands of a less talented designer, this combination could have been a calamity. The house is a showpiece for John's talents as well as the products of the Innes family lumber mill.

The john Innes family occupied the house until 1920. In 1945, it was purchased by Walter Scott. A respected educator, Scott is commemorated by the naming of Walter Scott Public School.

In 1986, the property was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act fo its architectural and historical significance.

John L. Innes 住宅

烈治文街131號，建于1903年

傳統上，推介一位建築師，施工員，或者商人的作品的最佳方法，就是讓他們自己的住宅或店鋪的造工質量來説話。這一個道理，用在位于烈治文街131號的John. L. Innes住宅上是最合適不過。

John 的父親 Lesile Innes 經營着位于烈治文街西端，工廠區南面的L.Innes父子木廠和建築公司。從十九世紀後期起活躍于業界，他們的公司承建了無數烈治文山的住宅，包括：教堂南街12/14號，Centre西街37/39號等等。在1914年，John設計了烈治文山公立學校，即現在位于Yonge街的M.L.McConaghy長者中心，以及Stouffville的Summit View學校。

烈治文街131號最初被劃入旺鎮特許用地一，第47地段的地皮。而座落于此地的有一座建于十九世紀八十年代的住宅。1903年，在構思自己的新居時，Innes決定將舊建築揉合于新設計，使之成為他的新居，一座兩層，四坡屋頂，框架結構大屋的後翼的首層。

在設計建造新居時，Innes似乎十分敏感于當時建築風格的仿古潮流。在住宅的主入口處、大門、側燈、橫樑、正面上方中央罕見的弓型嵌板，及其橢圓型旭日圖案，還有由角板壁柱框起的木板牆等都透露出喬治亞式及古典復興主義風格的痕迹相對地，住宅的屋檐，檐下開放式檐托，模制的檐口，以及往下設計樸素的裝飾帶等則展現了義大利風格的傾向。在面向大街住宅正面橫垣着一道走廊，走廊新近安裝的Tuscan式圓柱和一道低矮欄杆分外突出。而兩扇大窗點綴着齒狀的鑲邊，則是傳統與現代相結合的設計意念。

住宅內部，橡木格板鋪設的入門大廳，配搭圖案精美的橡木天花板，顯得美侖美奐。橡木樓梯沿着同是橡木格板砌成的邊牆伸展，旋紋扶手，螺旋形的櫻桃木樓梯中柱等等無不獨具匠心，讓人過目難忘。

各種仿古建築風格的巧妙運用，再加上大手筆使用不同木料進行內部裝修，使這座住宅成為烈治文山獨一無二的建築典範。假如落在少一點天分或者膽識的設計師手上，這件精美的作品很可能已經淪為災難。John L.Innes住宅不但是John本人設計天才的代表作，也是Innes家族木材工場的驕傲出品。

John Innes 家族在大宅裏居住直至1920年。1945年，Walter Scott購得住宅，新主人是廣受尊敬的教育家，Walter Scott公立學校就是為紀念他而命名。

1986年，根據《安大略省文化遺產條例》，這座住宅因其建築和歷史價值而被認定為建築文化遺產。



Colonel David Bridgeford Residence, c1848 and 1861

210 Richmond Street



In order for a property to be protected under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act, it must have architectural and/or historical significance. Allowing two categories of significance is an acknowledgement that not all great persons nor monumental events in history are associated with equally great buildings. This is the case with 210 Richmond Street which was designated in 1994 primarily for its historical significance.

This now ordinary and extensively renovated dwelling was built as the home of one of Richmond Hill's more colourful characters. David Bridgeford was born in New York City in 1792, the son of a ship owner, Captain Robert Bridgeford. Captain Bridgeford's murder led to his widow sarah and son David settling near Richmond Hill in 1799. Sarah later married a prominent local settler, Robert Marsh.

At the onset of the War of 1812, David began what was to become a distinguished military career Joining the 3rd Rigiment of the York Militia as a private, during the War he saw action at many of the major battles. By the 1830s, he had attained the rank of Colonel in the 11th York Militia.

It is colonel Bridgeford's involvement in the 1837 Rebellion of Upper Canada that assures him a place in Canadian History. He accompanied Colonel Robert Moodie on his fateful ride from Richmond Hill to York to alert the garrison of the planned rebel siege. Unlike Moodie, who was the first casualty of the Rebellion, David broke through William Lyon Mackenzie's blockade at Montgomery's Tavern to carry out his mission. On his return, he was captured by the rebels. Although sentenced to death by Mackenzie, his execution was delayed. He later was freed by the victorious Loyalist forces and lived to become a predominant figure in the local Masonic Lodge, the Agricultural Society, and Vaughan Township politics.

In 1818, David purchased Lot 47, Concession 1, Vaughan Township where he built a two-storey hotel on the Yonge Street frontage. In spite of the patronage of many British officers, finances soon reduced the two hundred acre parcel to the southwest fifty acres. In 1831, he purchased a strip of land along the centre of the lot to give access from Yonge to his farm. This lane became Richmond Street.

In 1848, the Colonel's wife, Lucy Stegman, purchased a four-acre parcel in the southeast corner of Lot 47 and they had a one and a half storey brick house erected. In 1861, the Colonel placed a tender call in the York Herald for the construction of the existing frame house which, for reasons unknown, replaced the front of the brick dwelling. A remnant of the brick house survives at the rear.

The property was sold in 1906 to Richard Vanderburgh who modified the three-bay front as well as a interior. In spite of subsequent renovations, the Bridgeford dwelling still retains some early architectural elements. It will always embody a volume of the early history of Richmond Hill.

David Bridgeford 上校住宅

烈治文街210號，始建于1848年，重修于1861年

受到《安大略省建築文化遺產條例》第五章保護的建築物必須具有建築或/和歷史價值。承認兩種價值地位同等重要的理由是，歷史上重要的人物或者里程碑式的事件並不總是與同等偉大的建築物聯繫在一起。典型的例子位于烈治文街210號，它于1994年被認定為建築文化遺產就主要基于它重大的歷史價值。

這一座平常，並已被全面翻新的住宅，原是烈治文山一位極具傳奇色彩的人物的家。David Bridgeford 1792年生于紐約，他是船長Robert Bridgeford的兒子。船長Bridgeford死于謀殺，使他的寡婦妻子Sarah和兒子David于1799年定居烈治文山。Sarah後來嫁給了當地的顯貴，殖民者Robert Marsh。

1812年戰爭爆發，David投入了後來使他功成名就的軍旅生涯。他加入了約克民兵組織第三團，成為一名士兵。此後，他目擊和經歷了大量重要戰役和軍事行動。到十九世紀三十年代，他已經晉身約克民兵組織的上校隊列。

1837年，Bridgeford參與了上加拿大叛亂的平叛戰爭，而正是這一役奠定了他在加拿大歷史上的重要地位。在決定命運的一次行動當中，他跟隨Robert Moodie上校從烈治文山到約克，向衛戍部隊通報叛軍策劃的埋伏。行動中，Moodie成為平叛戰中第一個陣亡軍人，然而，David却成功突破了William Lyon Mackenzie設在Montgomery的Tavern的封鎖綫，繼續推進軍事任務。他在回程中被叛軍抓拿。雖然被Mackenzie判處了死刑，但幸運的是，David的處决却因故推遲了。後來，他被得勝的保皇軍解救，此後更成為當地多個組織，包括Masonic組織，農業社團，和旺鎮政界的領導人物。

1818年，David購入了旺鎮特許用地一，第47地段的地皮，並在此興建了一座兩層，正向Yonge街的酒店。儘管有眾多英國官員的光顧，酒店却無法擺脱財政問題的困繞，很快從原來的200英畝縮 至僅剩西南面的50英畝土地。1831年，David又購入了一塊位于地皮中央，長條狀的地段，以給他的農莊提供通往Yonge街的出口。而當日這一條小道成為了後來的烈治文街。

1848年，上校的妻子Lucy Stegman購買了位于第47地段地皮東南角的一片4英畝的土地，並在此建起了一座一層半的磚石屋。1861年，上校在York Herald上刊發了一則招標書，招建現在人們見到的這座框架住宅，來取代磚屋的前面部分。磚屋餘下的部分則留在了住宅的背面。

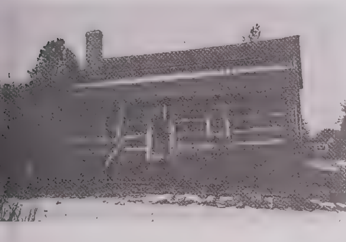
1906年，這處物業被賣給了Richard Vanderburgh，他重修了住宅三跨度的正面，並進行了內部裝修。儘管經歷了屢次的翻新重修，Bridgeford住宅仍保留了一些最早期的建築元素。它永遠收錄着烈治文山早期歷史的重要篇章。



The George Forster - Rawlinson House

Tentone Farm, **c1830**

11715 Leslie Stret



George Forster (Forester) purchased Lot 32, Concession 3, Markham Township, from Richmond Hill resident Robert Marsh in 1830. Born in Canada in 1787, Forster and his wife Margaret (1783-1874) were famers. Shortly after acquiring the property, they built this hewn log, one and a half storey dwelling, as well as the first stages of the barn complex. Although of Georgian form, the Forsters designed a balanced but asymmetrical three bay, front facade. The small window openings with 6x6 double hung sashes are a typical early architectural element. Sometime in the nineteenth century, a stone rear wing was added to the north wall in an offset position. This provided space for a kitchen with a cooking stove to replace the use of the fireplace hearth in the main house.

Several generations of the Forster family farmed this property. In 1934, they sold to Mary A. W. Rawlinson, wife of Marmaduke Arthur Rawlinson, President and General Manager of M. Rawlinson Ltd., a Toronto-based cartage and warehousing company. Known as tentone farm, the property was used first by the Rawlinsons as a hobby farm while they resided in Toronto. At the end of the 1940s, they moved permanently to the farm. A corner fireplace was added to the living room and generally the dwelling was made more comfortable.

Phyllis Rawlinson, daughter of Mary and Marmaduke, inherited the property. Phyllis was one of the first women in Canada to play polo and was a champion five-goal player. She participated in steeplechases, fox hunts, showed jumpers at the Richmond Hill Spring Fair and the Royal Winter Fair, and held an honourary life membership in the Toronto and North York Hunt Club. In later years, she raised thoroughbred horses and Hereford beef cattle. A graduate of the Slade School of Fine Art, part of the University of London, England, Phyllis was keenly interested in the conservation of the rural landscape. through the terms of her Will, the 89.5 acres and historic buildings of Tentone Farm became a gift of parkland to the Town of Richmond Hill in December of 1995.

According to the 1851 census, more than 65% of the dwellings located in Markham Township were of log construction. The Forster dwelling and other structures which feature hewn logs jointed with precisely cut dovetails, were of a better class than the more primitive round log type. With exterior cladding, they are indistinguishable from a frame structure. In recent years, the stucco cladding on the exterior front and rear walls of the Forster house was removed to expose the logs. The endwalls are clad in modern board and batten to protect the logs and conceal patches resulting from earlier alternations. Today, this dwelling is the only known log building standing in the Town of Richmond Hill.

Owned by just two families since 1830, the Forster dwelling and the associated barns and outbuildings are in an excellent state of preservation. In 1996, the property was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in order to protect the architecturally and historically significant interior and exterior elements and the U-shaped barn complex.

George Forster - Rawlinson 大宅 又名 Tentone 農莊

Leslie街11715號，建于1830年

1830年，George Foster (Forester) 從烈治文山居民Robert Marsh手上購得萬錦鎮特許用地三，第32地段的地皮。1787年生于加拿大的Forster和妻子Margaret(1783-1874)同為農民。買下物業不久，他們即興建了這座一層半，由切割原木建成的住宅，以及穀倉區的首層。雖然採用了喬治亞式風格，Forster家族却為住宅設計了一個平衡，但却不對稱的三跨度正面。住宅小型的窗戶設計，及6X6雙層窗框都是經典的最早期建築元素。在十九世紀的某個時期，住宅加建了一處石造的後翼，位于與北面牆壁偏離的位置，加建的一翼為此處的廚房提供了足夠的空間，主人于是安裝了煮食火爐，取代了原來主屋的爐膛。

Forster家族的幾代人不斷地"耕耘"改建他們的祖居物業。1934年，他們將物業賣給了Mary A.W.Rawlinson。Mary的丈夫Marmaduke Arthur Rawlinson是一家以多倫多為基地的貨運和倉儲公司M. Rawlinson Ltd.的總裁兼總經理。當時住在多倫多的Rawlinson家族將新買的物業命名為Tentone 農莊，並將之作為他們的休閒娛樂農莊。二十世紀四十年代後期，Rawlinson一家遷入農莊永久定居。他們在起居室一角加建了一座火爐，並將住宅裝修得更加舒適。

Mary和Marmaduke的女兒Phyllis Rawlinson後來繼承了這座物業。Phyllis 是一位傳奇的女性。她是加拿大歷史上最早的幾個女性馬球運動員之一，她還是五球門比賽的冠軍運動員。Phyllis球技精湛，而精力充沛，她活躍于障礙賽、獵狐、騎術障礙賽等運動項目，還積極參與烈治文山春季節慶，皇家冬季節慶等大型群眾活動，此外，她還是多倫多和北約克狩獵俱樂部的終身會員。在成年之後，Phyllis投身于純種馬和牛養殖業。畢業于英國倫敦大學Slade文學院，Phyllis對保護鄉間田園風光有着強烈的使命感。根據Phyllis遺囑的條款，1995年12月，總面積89.5英畝的物業及歷史建築物Tentone農莊被作為公園用地贈送給了烈治文山市。

根據1851年的普查登記，65% 座落于萬錦鎮的住宅為木材建築。由切割木材建築，並以楔形榫頭精確國家連接的Forster住宅却比其他原木建築更高一個層次。然而，在抹上外牆塗料之後，這些住宅與框架結構的建築沒什麼兩樣。而就在近年，為了突出其木材內架，Forster住宅前後牆壁的灰泥層被剝離了。牆端被覆蓋上新式的木板，以保護牆體的原木，並遮掩多年改建造成的破損瑕疵。今天，這一住宅是烈治文山已知唯一的原木建築。

自1830年起，僅僅經歷了兩任屋主，Forster住宅，連同穀倉和其他配套建築都得到了極佳的保護。1996年，建築物被依據《安大略省文化遺產條例》認定為建築文化遺產，以保護其極具建築和歷史價值的內外建築元素，及U型的穀倉群。



The Water Tower, c1915

Langstaff Jail Farm

Yonge Street at Highway 7



My dad used to take us in the car either along old Langstaff Road or Bayview Avenue (at Hwy. 7 now) and tell us to wave to the princess at the top of the little white castle up in the field near the enchanted forest. - ANDREA KULESH, THE LIBERAL, APRIL 11, 1990.

When the William Russell family retired from farming in 1911, their 375-acre farm at Lot 39, Concession 1, Markham Township, was sold to the City of Toronto to become part of the Langstaff Jail Farm. A minimum security rehabilitation centre, the Jail Farm was used to relieve the overcrowding of the Toronto jail by vagrants, drunks thieves, and other petty criminals. By August 1911, there were forty-four inmates and staff members using the c1868 Russell house as a dormitory.

The Langstaff Jail Farm was unique in that it was a working farm. The inmates cultivated the land to grow their own food, and raised livestock for butchering. There were no barbed wire fences or armed guards. At its peak, the site included dormitories, kitchens, storage facilities, workshops barns, silos, garages, sheds, slaughter houses, chicken coops, and bull pens.

About 1915, the "little white castle" was erected, not for the princess, but as a water tank and pump house for the Jail Farm. Of poured concrete construction, it served as a sixty thousand gallon holding tank for water supplied by two artesian wells. The tower also is commonly described as a guard tower, perhaps due to its commanding view of the inmates working in the surrounding fields. Its use by guards may have been periodic, as it was not built for that purpose.

The jail operation closed in 1939 and the Ontario Department of Health converted the facility to a rehabilitation centre for mentally disturbed patients. This closed in 1959, Following which the land was farmed, then eventually left as pasture.

The Russell house later was used to teach Metropolitan Toronto Police cadets how to enter buildings in dangerous situations. In 1989, it was protected by a heritage designation and relocated in 1995 by a local resident to Centre Street West in the Richmond Hill village core.

The other buildings on the Jail Farm site were all demolished, burned, or relocated by the early 1990s, partly as a result of Ontario Hydro clearing the way for a power transmission corridor. Only the water tower remains as the symbol of a unique aspect of Richmond Hill's history. Its design, with the crenellated pump house at its base, crenellated parapet, and concrete belvedere from which rises a crenellated turret, has a medieval castle-like appearance. In 1989, it was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act for its architectural and historical significance. The balance of the property is now a residential and commercial subdivision.

Although it epitomizes the former penal function of the property, perhaps the Langstaff Jail Farm water tower secretly provides a romantic home for a local princess from the enchanted forest.

Langstaff 監獄農場水塔

Yonge街近7號高速公路，建于1915年

父親從前喜歡載着我們沿舊Langstaff路，或者Bayview大街(現在的7號高速公路)兜風。開着開着，當聳立在魔法森林的那座小小白色城堡映入眼簾時，父親總讓我們向站立在城堡頂上的"公主"招手。

1911年，富William Russell家族退出農業生產時，他們將位于萬錦鎮特許用地一，第39地段佔地375英畝的物業售賣給了多倫多市，並成為了Langstaff監獄農業的一部分。作為一個微型的治安懲教中心，監獄農場被用以舒緩已經人滿為患，充斥着大量的流浪漢、醉貓、小偷，及其它刑事輕犯的多倫多監獄的負擔。到1911年8月，一共有44名犯人和管教人員入住由建于1868年的Russell住宅改裝而成的宿舍裏。

Langstaff監獄農場是一所獨一無二的勞動農場。犯人耕耘土地種植糧食，同時飼養牲蓄用以屠宰。農場不設守衛，也沒有鐵絲網圍牆。鼎盛時期，農場內設宿舍、廚房、儲藏室、工作車間、穀倉、地窖、車庫、木屋、屠宰房、雞舍和牛棚等。

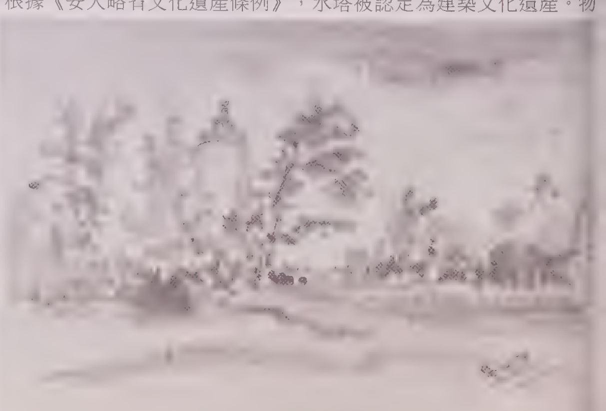
那座"小小白色城堡"建成于1915年左右 然而，它並不是公主的宮殿，而是農場的水塔和泵房。水塔為混凝土結構，由兩口自流井供水，擁有6千加侖的儲水量。也許是因為它高高在上的關係，塔下犯人們的勞動情況一覽無遺，這座白色水塔還常被稱為守衛塔。然而，用作守衛塔也許只是偶然性的，因為建塔的初衷並非監視犯人.

監獄農場于1939年關閉，安大略省衛生部將整座設施改裝成了精神病康復中心。康復中心于1959年關閉。此後，地皮再被恢復了農業用途，最終成為一個牧場

後來，Russell住宅又成了教室，多倫多警官們在這裏學習在危險的環境下進入建築物的訓練。1989年，它被認定為文化遺產而受到保護。1995年，一個本地居民將大宅搬遷到了位于烈治文山村中心地帶的Centre西街。

到二十世紀早期，監獄農場裏的其他建築都已經被破壞，焚毀，或者搬遷，其中一個原因是要為安大略省電力公司興建供電走廊騰空地皮。然而，那座標誌着烈治文山歷史獨特一頁的"小小白色城堡"却幸運地得以保存。水塔有着雉堞圍牆設計，基部為雉堞形泵房，混凝土瞭望塔上立着一座小小的雉堞塔樓，看上去像極了中世紀的古堡。1989年，根據《安大略省文化遺產條例》，水塔被認定為建築文化遺產。物業的剩餘部分目前發展成了一處集商住一體的多功能區.

雖然水塔是監獄農場刑事功能的一個縮影，然而，這座"小小白色城堡"說不定真是魔法森林裏面一位公主的浪漫閨房呢



The Presbyterian Church Cemetery

10066 Yonge Street



When the European setters arrived in early Ontario, they brought with them their burial customs. Internments marked with memorial stones have become an integral part of our cultural landscape. Cemeteries are a tangible record of the founders and contributors to this province.

The Presbyterian Church Cemetery on Lot 46, Concession 1, Vaughan Township, is on land once owned by Richmond Hill's founder, Abner Miles. When Miles died in 1806, he was buried in a location now within the boundaries of the cemetery grounds. His grave is the earliest marked burial. There is a local tradition that an aboriginal Canadian was interred on the site at a prior date.

The parcel of land was formally dedicated in 1817 when Abner's son and heir, James, deeded five acres for the establishment of a Presbyterian church and cemetery. Following James' death in 1840, it was discovered that he had neglected to sign the deed. This made it necessary for the church trustees to purchase the site for ¢G300 from his niece, Elizabeth Arnold.

Although associated with the church, the burials are not limited to church members but include many of the area's residents. A sampling of these lists early notables such as Robert Marsh, the Reverend William Jenkins, Benjamin Bernard, Colonel David Bridgeford Amos Wright, John Langstaff, and Abraham Law. Notations on their lives are inscribed on white marble, limestone, and granite markers as messages to future generations.

The octagonal vault or deadhouse is the most remarkable feature of the cemetery. These structures were used to store caskets over the winter when the ground was frozen and burials were not possible. Constructed of buff brick laid in Flemish bond with quoins alternating at the comers, the Richmond Hill example was designed by Aurora architect Thomas Harris in 1863. The influence of Gothic Revival styling is reflected in the only door and the beautifully proportioned lantern with its prominent finial and louvred vents. According to the late architerctural historian John I. Rempel, while other types of octagonal buildings were erected in North America, the vaults or deadhouses in this form are unique to Ontario. Most examples were built in communities near Yonge Street. The Richmond Hill vault was restored in 1995 by the Pennsylvania German Folklore Society.

In 1993, the site was designated for its architectural and historical significance under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act. It is managed by volunteers of the church congregation. Located to the rear and north of the 1880 church, the cemetery retains its sense of seclusion in spite of the changes which have occurred in the area over the years. It is a fitting commemoration to Richmond Hill's past inhabitants.

基督教長老教會教堂公墓

Yonge街10066號

最早登陸安大略省的歐洲殖民者同時帶來了他們的葬禮習俗。樹立着一塊塊紀念碑石的墓地于是成為我們文化版圖上不可或缺的部分。墓地是為安大略省的創建和發展作出過貢獻的先人們人生最真實的紀錄

位于旺鎮特許用地一，第46地段的基督教長老教會教堂公墓地皮曾由烈治文山的創建人Abner Milles擁有。Miles于1806年去世後，被安葬于墓地的範圍之內。他的墓穴是最早的有記號的墓地。根據一個本地的傳統習俗，一位加拿大土著在更早前已經被安葬于墓地之內。

這片地皮最初于1817年被分派給了Abner的兒子兼繼承人James，他獲得了基督教長老教會教堂及公墓五英畝土地的地契。1840年，James去世之後，人們發現他竟然忘記在地契上簽名。這使教會的理事會不得不以300元從他的侄女，Elizabeth Arnold手上購買了這處物業。

雖然屬于教堂所有，但墓地並不只限于教堂成員使用，它也對當地居民開放。許多烈治文山早期的社會名流都長眠于此，其中包括：Robert Marsh, William Jenkins牧師，Benjamin Bernard, David Bridgeford上校，Amos Wright, John Langstaff和Abraham Law等等。塊塊白色大理石、石灰石、或花崗岩墓碑上刻着墓誌銘，向後世訴說着他們一生的榮祿。

墓地最特別的建築是它八邊形的穹頂停屍間。當冬天來臨，土地凍結而無法下葬時，棺木就被停放在停屍間，等待來年開春再入土。由Aurora設計師Thomas Harris于1863年設計的這座建築物採用黃磚按佛蘭德式樣砌造而成，每個轉角都砌上突角以加強輪廓感。建築物的歌德式風格體現在唯一的大門，精美而比例均勻的尖頂燈籠，以及羅浮宮式通氣口等設計和佈局之上。已故的建築歷史學家John I. Rempel說過，雖然各種式樣的八邊形建築物遍佈北美各地，而這一座停屍間的造形設計在安大略省却是獨一無二。其他的類似建築集中在沿Yonge街的地段。烈治文山穹頂停尸間于1995年由賓夕凡尼亞洲德國民間傳說學會修復

1993年，根據《安大略省文化遺產條例》第五章，這處物業被認定為建築文化遺產。物業由教堂組織的義工負責管理。儘管時光流轉、人事變遷，座落于教堂背面的墓地却保持着一貫的寧靜不受打擾。墓地是對烈治文山先驅們最深沉的懷念。



M.L. McConaghy Seniors' Centre, 1914

formerly M.L. McConaghy Public School

10100 Yonge Street



The M.L. McConaghy school building is a symbot of the historic concern in Richmond Hill for public education. Now a community centre, it is on the site donated for school use by James Miles, son of the founder of Richmond Hill, Abner Miles.

About 1811, James Miles founded a Sunday School in a deserted log house on his property, Lot 46, Concession 1, Vaughan Township. Every Sunday, "he used the Bible as his principal textbook and disciplinary weapon-both spiritually and physically." In 1820, the foundation was laid for the first school house which also served as a place of worship and town hall. Subsequent use of the site has included elementary, secondary, and grammar schools.

In 1914, a new public school, now the M.L. McConaghy Seniors' Centre, was constructed closer to Yonge Street. At that time, there was an awareness of the relationship between effective education and the physical learning facility. The provincial Department of Education was advocating certain styles, technologies, and floor plans. These were described and illustrated in architectural plan books as models for modern school houses. It is likely that some of these plan book concepts were integrated into the Richmond Hill school plans by the designer, John Innes of L. Innes and Sons, and the contractor, William Graham. Another example, which is a duplicate of the Richmond Hill school, is on the main street of Stouffville.

When the school was constructed, Innes was a local school board trustee. He is said to have donated the cost of his labour for the project. Graham was one of Richmond Hill's most active builders, completing about thirty houses and seven public buildings between 1910 and 1925. Together they achieved a state-of-the-art, quality school building rooted in Edwardian classical revival styling. Additions were made to the rear and front in the 1940s and 1950s. The initials of former students can be seen carved into the brickwork.

Although the original name, Richmond Hill Public School, is still visible in the stone framed by the arch of the central pediment, in 1957 the name was changed to honour Mary Lillian McConaghy who attended the school and taught there for forty years. James Miles was her great-uncle.

The cenotaph on the site was first dedicated in 1923 with a section added following the second war. It commemorates Richmond Hill's war dead, many of whom attended the school.

In 1985, the property was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act for its architectural and historical significance. Declared surplus by the York Regional School Board, the building is now owned by the Town and serves as a community centre. In 1997, Taylor Hazell Architects Ltd. were retained to remove the modern front addition and restore the school to its 1914 appearance.

Located near the highest point of land in the town core, the outline of the school joins with the church spires to form Richmond Hill's unique skyline.

M.L. McConaghy 長者中心

從前的 *M.L. McConaghy* 公立學校

Yonge街10100號，建于1914年

M.L.McConaghy學校大樓標誌着烈治文山對公共歷史教育的關注。建築物今天被用作社區中心。這是烈治文山創建人Abner Miles的兒子James Miles捐獻作教育用途的一見證。

大約在1811年，James Miles 創辦了一所周日學校 校址選在旺鎮特許用地一，第46地段他本人的物業上一座廢棄的木屋裏。"每逢周日，他利用聖經作為首要的教科書和訓練武器，一無論精神上還是肉體上。" 1820年，第一座教學樓的地基終于建起了，而這座教學樓同時也被用作崇拜堂和市鎮禮堂 在隨後的歲月裏，教學樓內陸續開設過小學、中學和文法學校等。

1914年，一座新的公立學校，即今天的M.L.McConaghy長者中心，在更靠近Yonge街的地皮上動工興建。當時，人們已經逐漸意識到教育效果與教學場所及設備的科學性緊密相關 省教育部門正積極提倡一些特定的設計理念，施工技術和建築佈局等 這些新概念在建築平面圖集裏有詳細敘述和圖示，以便為新式學校大樓提供選擇和指引。負責設計烈治文山學校大樓的建築師L.Innes父子建築公司的John Innes和承包商William Graham很可能將平面設計圖集裏的一些理念溶入了大樓的設計。而這類建築的另一個範例位于Stouffville中心大街上，完全複制了烈治文山學校大樓的設計。

在學校大樓動工興建時，Innes是本地學校局的理事 據稱他為大樓工程捐獻了自己的勞動所得。Graham則是烈治文山最活躍的建築商，他在1910-1925年間建成了大約30座住宅和9座公共建築物 這兩人聯手合作，打造成了這座愛德華古典復興風格，代表着當時最高建築水平的學校大樓。在四十年代和五十代，大樓的前面和背面分別進行了加建 歷屆學生的簽名被刻入了大樓的磚牆上

雖然學校的原名，烈治文山公立學校，仍然在大樓中央三角牆的拱頂上清晰可見。然而，在1957年，學校已經改名，以紀念在這裏上學，並留校任教達四十年之久的Mary Lillian McConaghy。James Miles是這位受人尊敬的教育家的曾叔父。

學校的紀念碑最初建成于1923年，二次大戰後又加建了一部分，以紀念烈治文山在戰爭中捐軀的英雄，他們當中許多都曾在這所學校就讀

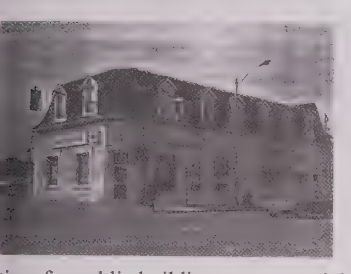
1985年，根據《安大略省文化遺產條例》，學校大樓被認定為建築文化遺產。經約克區學校局轉賣，學校大樓現在歸烈治文山市所擁有，並被用作社區中心。在1997年，Taylor Hazell建築有限公司受聘拆除大樓前面現代的加建部分，並恢復建築物1914年始建時的原貌。

聳立于市中心最高點，學校大樓的輪廓與教堂的尖頂，共同勾畫出烈治文山獨特而迷人的風景綫。



The Palmer - Lorne Block, 1880

10132 Yonge Street



By the 1870s, John Palmer, Jr. had achieved considerable success in the hotel business in Richmond Hill. In 1874, he erected his three-storey, Second Empire style Palmer House Hotel on Yonge Street at Arnold Street. Six years later, he moved his stables back from Yonge and had a commercial building constructed on the site, just north of his hotel. Palmer again chose the sophisticated Second Empire style which was very fashionable at that time for public buildings, commercial blocks, and expensive residences. The advantage of the style is that the characteristic mansard roof allows and additional full storey within the roof structure. With several dormer windows, the area is well lit.

When Palmer made it known that he intended to build a two-storey commercial block, he was approached by a special committee of Richmond Hill's municipal council. Council offered to relocate their meeting chamber and offices to Palmer's building from their location in the Robin Hood Hotel. In return, Palmer was to include in his plans a twenty-eight by thirty-foot engine house for the fire brigade's use, with a council chamber above. If he also provided heating, lighting, and cleaning, the Corporation would pay sixty dollars a year for three years. Council, in fact, met in the Palmer Block until 1932, after which the space became a billiard hall.

By July of 1880, the structure, complete with engine house, council chamber, public hall, and ground floor shops, was nearing completion. It is of frame construction and veneered in buff brick, trimmed with red brick quoins or corner details and voussoirs over each opening. Now obscured by stucco, this brick treatment was in reverse to the buff on red brick combination of the Palmer House. As companion buildings, these two formed a landmark location on the streetscape.

The mansard roof with its multiple dormers appears on the east, south, and west, but termanates in a flat parapet wall on the north elevation. This may have been due to Palmer's expectation that his corner building would be the end of a row of commercial buildings. The parapet would serve as a fire wall and one which could be tied into for support by an abutting building.

When built, a belfry without a bell was centred between the two dormers above the south shop fronts. The town bell, however, continued to be rung until 1883 by the proprietor of the Robin Hood Hotel and then by the Methodist church, making the belfry of little value. A hose drying tower was added to the rear in 1897 at the request of the fire brigade. The canted or angled corner entrance on the south is a later renovation.

In 1991, the property was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act for its architectural and historical significance. Although altered and now known as the Lorne Block, it is the only commercial building of its type remaining in Richmond Hill.

Palmer - Lorne 區

Yonge街10132號，建于1880年

在十九世紀七十年代之前，John Palmer二世已經在烈治文山的酒店業取得了巨大的成就。1874年，他模仿第二帝國建築風格，在Young街夾Arnold街建立起了一棟三層高的建築物，取名Palmer House酒店。六年後，他將馬舍從Young街搬來，在酒店的北面興建了一所商業大樓。這一次，Palmer又再選擇了高雅精美的第二帝國模式，這種建築風格在當時非常流行，是公共建築物，商業大廈，和豪華住宅區最常選用的類型。它最大的優點在于獨特的雙重斜坡屋頂的設計使建築物可以容納多額外的一整層。而幾個天窗的設計，更點亮了建築物的整個空間。

當Palmer對外宣告，他有意興建一個二層高的商業大樓時，烈治文山市議會的好幾個委員會都分別與他接洽。市議會提出，將他們的會議室從原來的Robin Hood酒店搬到Palmer的物業裏。作為回報，Palmer必須在他的項目裏加入一個28乘30尺的消防車車庫，以供消防局使用，而車庫上層則為市議會預留一個會議室。假如Palmer還答應提供暖氣、照明、和清潔等，公司就會每年支付60塊錢，一共支付三年。而事實上，市議會至1932年前都在Palmer的商業區舉行會議，而此後，會址已改建成檯球室了。

至1880年的7月，設有消防車車庫，市議會會議室，公共禮堂，和首層商舖的商業大樓已經接近完工。建築物為框架結構，外牆覆蓋着黃磚，而轉角則砌以紅角磚突出輪廓，所有門窗的上方都配以拱形飄檐。在今天，醒目的外牆因為塗上了灰泥而變得模糊。這座建築的磚牆與Palmer House酒店紅磚底色，黃磚點綴的設計剛好相反。兩座同期建築物相映成趣，成為此處最有特色的街景。

建築物的雙重斜坡屋頂在東、南、和西面都開有若干的天窗。然而，這種設計却沒有應用在建築物北面的一道矮牆上。這很可能是因為Palmer認為這個角落已經是商業建築群的盡頭。這道矮牆可被用作防火牆，或者為毗鄰的建築物提供支撐。

南面商舖頂上兩個天窗的中間，建有一個沒有鐘的鐘樓。直至1883年，敲響鎮上大鐘的，先後有Robin Hood酒店的經營者，和基督教衛理會教堂，鐘樓一直都沒有發揮它的作用。在消防隊的要求下，一座水管乾燥塔于1897年被加建于建築物的背部。而南面曲折的邊角入口則來自後來的翻新。

1991年，根據《安大略省文化遺產條例》，建築物因其建築和歷史價值被認定為建築文化遺產。今天，這座幾經改建的建築物被人們稱為Lorne區，它是烈治文山現存唯一這一類別的商業建築。



High School and Old Town Hall, 1897

10266 Yonge Street



In December 1896, a number of school buildings were clustered untidily on the site of the now M.L. McConaghy Seniors' Centre on Yonge Street. Among them was a high school built in 1873. At midnight on Christmas Eve, neighbours noticed a fire in the high school. By morning, it was destroyed but the other school buildings, one just six feet distant, were saved.

A number of new sites for a high school were considered including the same site, the Town park, the corner of Wright and Yonge streets, and the east side of Yonge, opposite the Presbyterian manse. At that time, the Department of Education was advocating that a school should be isolated from other structures, accessible, central, and commodious with two to five acres devoted to child culture. The school trustees purchased the east Yonge site, but overturned the decision when it was discovered that a new licensing law would refuse liquor permits to three taverns within three hundred feet of the proposed school. Finally the Hopkins lot on Wright Street was chosen.

The new high school was designed by archited J. Francis Brown and built by mason John Kelly, with carpentry by L. Innes and Sons. The brick and stone were recycled from the fire damaged building, with new face brick added. Just one year after the fire, the new high school was formally opened with an address by the Hon. G.W. Ross, Minister of Education.

Early photographs of this red brick school reveal the grandeur of its Medieval and Gothic Revival detailing. Of particular note are the slate roof with its massive, central chimney, and an oriel window with leaded glass, surmounted by a Gothic arched bricked recess set in a steeply pitched front gable. An octagonal flagstaff base rests on the keystone at the peak of the gable. It is secured with decorative ironwork strapping that has a Medieval quality. The bartizans or projecting pilasters frame the central section of the building. Its three part facade still suggests the original separate entrances for boys and girls. Overall, it captures the ideal of a school building that is meant to have "a patent influence on the character and conduct of children...it cultivates the taste of the entire community, it delights, it elevates, it pays."

In 1921, compulsory schooling to age sixteen expanded the school population. Three years later, a larger building was erected on Wright Street. Council initially converted the 1897 building in 1932 for use as a council chamber, administrative offices, court room, and magistrate's office, and later included the library and a fire hall. With additions to the south and west, the building was in active use until the Town offices relocated in 1992.

For many years, Richmond Hill boasted the only high school between Toronto and Newmarket, and in the early 1920s claimed the only secondary institution from Toronto a Aurora. In 1989, the property was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act for its architectural and historical significance.

高中暨舊鎮禮堂

Yonge街10266號，建于1897年

1896年的12月，在今天Yonge街的M.L. McConaghy 長者中心附近，參差座落着一連串的學校建築群。中間有一所建于1873年的高中。 在平安夜的子夜時份, 附近的居民注意到高中冒出了火光。到第二天早上，整所學校都被焚毀了。幸運的是，附近其他的學校樓, 其中一間只在6尺之外，全部倖免于難。

在為新高中選擇校址時，很多的地皮都在考慮之列，包括舊校址，鎮公園，Wright和Yonge街的交界，還有Yonge街的東面，面向長老會牧師住宅的地皮等。在當時，教育局正提倡學校大樓應該獨立于其他建築物採用中央設計，方便進出，並且空間廣闊，有二至五英畝的空間用于學童的文化培養。起先學校的理事購買了Yonge街東面的地皮，但後來又推翻了這一決定，因為剛通過的牌照條例拒絕給在未來學校三百英尺範圍內的三家酒館發酒牌。最後位于Wright街的Hopkins地皮中被選成為新校址。

這所新高中由建築師 J. Francis Brown 設計，承建商 John Kelly 建造，木工則由L. Innes and Sons公司完成。建造學校所用的磚石循環再用了毀于大火的建築材料，並加入一些新的面磚。火警後僅僅一年，這所新高中學校就在當時的教育部長Hon. G. W. Ross的致辭中開學了。

這間紅磚學校早期的一些照片展現了其莊嚴的中世紀，歌德式建築風格。學校的石板屋頂和中央大烟囪，裝有鑲鉛玻璃的凸窗，窗上方嵌入陡峭的三角牆內，歌德式拱形磚砌凹槽等都極引人注目。三角牆頂端的拱心石上，"躺"着一個八角形的旗竿基座，它由具裝飾效果的鐵器固定，同樣散發着一種中世紀設計韻味。突出的壁柱構成了大樓的中央部分。從分成三部分的建築物正面，仍然可以看出當初男女生分門進出的安排。總的來說，這座建築物的設計體現了一所學校應具備的特點："它影響和培養孩子們的性格和行為方式……，它培育整個社會的品味和素質，它和諧快樂，它不斷進取，它回報豐厚。"

在1921年，強制性的學校教育延長至16歲，這使在校人數大幅增加。三年以後，另一個更大的學校在Wright街落成。在1932年，議會先是將1897年建成的學校改裝成了議會室，行政管理處，法院大樓，和地方法官辦事處；此後又加入了圖書館，和消防局。連同南面和西面的加建部分，該建築物一直被全面使用，直至鎮政府在1992遷址。

多年來，烈治文山因擁有多倫多和Newmarket之間唯一的高中而引以為榮，學校還在十九世紀二十年代被認定為多倫多至Aruora之間唯一的中等教育機構。1989年，因其建築和歷史價值，該物業根據《安大略歷史文化遺產條例》被認定為建築文化遺產



Series III
The Heritage
of Richmond Hill

Although Richmond Hill is not a very big city, it has a vast treasure of historical buildings. There are 367 heritage buildings located on 41 different streets.

In November 2005, armed with information supplied by Richmond Hill Heritage Centre, I started to make over 700 sketches of all those historical buildings and printed 356 of them in my book. It was very time-consuming and tedious, especially in the chilly winter days, yet it gave me great pleasure when I knew I had reached my goal of compiling them into my book. I would like to thank my wife, May, who accompanied me in locating the houses and helped me with all the important details of this project. A special word of thanks goes to Mr. George W.J. Duncan, (Author of "Early Houses of Richmond Hill and Vicinity") for his valuable criticisms and insights.

第三輯
烈治文山的古蹟房屋

烈治文山地積雖然不廣，卻存有甚多古老建築物，本輯所刊出的三百六十七間古老房子，分佈在四十一條街道中。

這些資料是根據烈治文山古物中心所提供，我在二〇〇五年十一月開始，探索每間古老建築物作實地寫生，連同打稿總共畫了七百多幅草圖，選出三百六十五間刊登，費時甚多，尤其是在風雨嚴寒的環境下，倍覺艱苦，但當輯成畫集後，又感到心情喜悅、精神安慰，慶幸能完成工作目標。在此，感謝內子燕楣陪伴左右，協助查視地點，令我省卻很多煩事； 同時感謝George W.J. Duncan (Author of "Early Houses of Richmond Hill and Vicinity")審視和寶貴意見，使本輯做得完善。



Arnold Crescent

John R. Arnold acquired Lot 46, Concession 1, Vaughan, through his wife , Elizabeth Miles, who had inherited the property from her brother James. Originally, Arnold Street ran only as far west as Elizabeth Street, but, in the late 1940s it was extended , curving south to intersect with Major Mackenzie Drive. This extension was called Arnold Crescent. Many years later the easterly portion was renamed so that the entire street became Arnold Crescent.

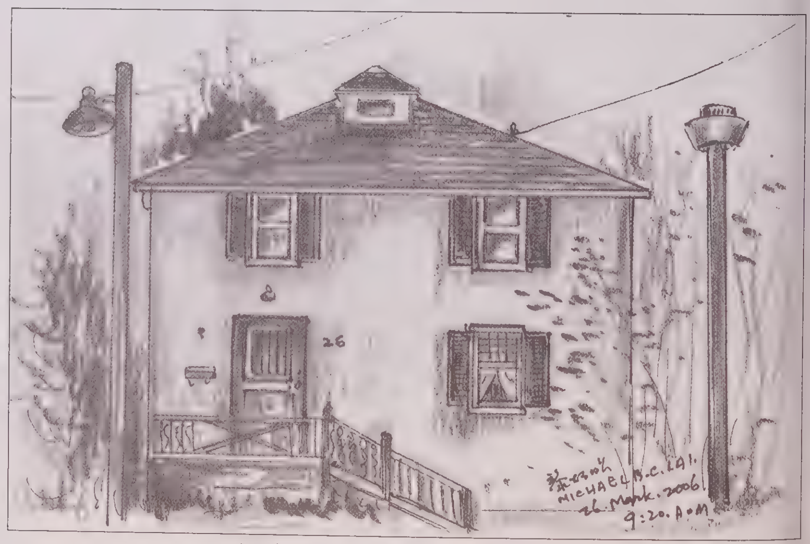
Arnold 道

John R. Arnold通過妻子Elizabeth Miles獲得了旺鎮特許用地一，第46地段的地皮。而這處物業，又是Elizabeth Miles從她哥哥James處繼承而來的。最初的時候，Arnold街往西只開通至與Elizabeth街相當的長度。直至十九世紀四十年代，Arnold街才經擴建，向南呈曲線形彎伸，與Major Mackenzie Drive相連。該延伸段被稱為Arnold Crescent。歲月流逝，最早建成的一段街道被重新命名，Arnold Crescent于是成為整條街的統稱。





Elmwood: William Pugsley House 1914
18 Arnold Cres.



Herbert H. Hopper House 1914
26 Arnold Cres.



Mrs. Fred Lynett House 1915
27 Arnold Cres.



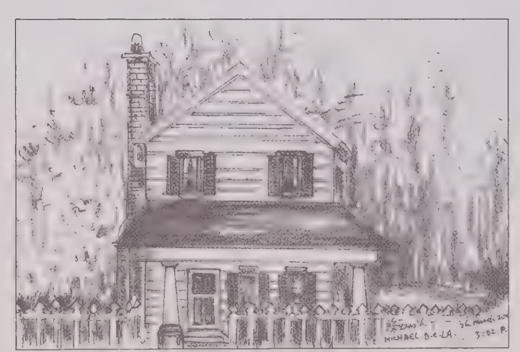
John Rumble House 1913
36 Arnold Cres.



William Cooper House c.1860
37 Arnold Cres.



Mrs. Joe Graham House 1915
38 Arnold Cres.



James Bell House c.1880
41 Arnold Cres.



Louis Doner House 1913
42 Arnold Cres.



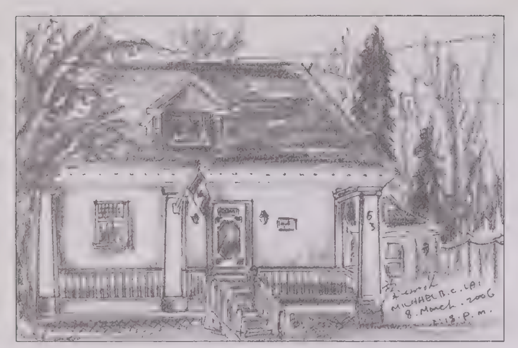
Francis Wiley House c.1882
47 Arnold Cres.



McNair-Stallibrass House c.1879
53 Arnold Cres.



John Sims House c.1877
59 Arnold Cres.



Robert Dean House 1915
63 Arnold Cres.



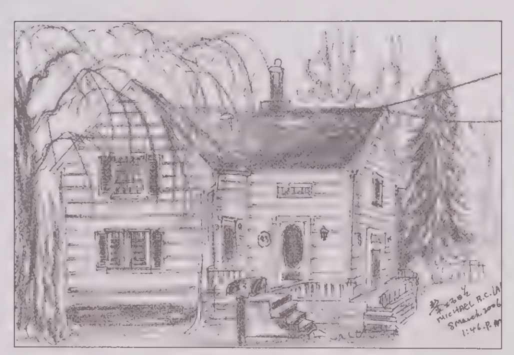
Dell-Beresford House c.1916
67 Arnold Cres.



Hopkins Creamery-Yellow Briar Cottage 1906
77 Arnold Cres.



William Carlisle House 1915
81 Arnold Cres.



James Hilts House 1920
83 Arnold Cres.



Thomas Douthwaite House c.1869
89 Arnold Cres.



Frank Dolan House 1905
93 Arnold Cres.

Aubrey Ave.
Yonge St.
King Rd.



19 Aubrey Ave. House c1920

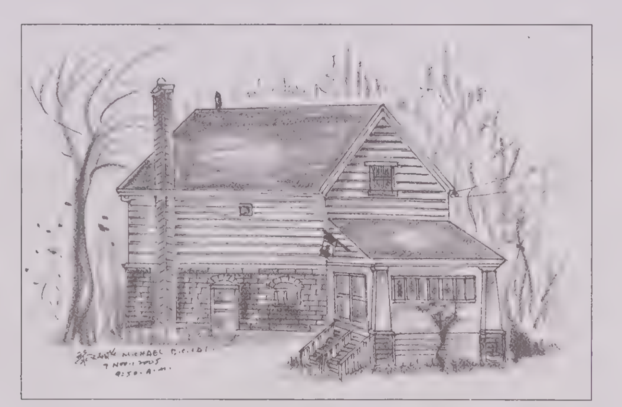
Baker Avenue

George Baker was owner of the North American Cement Block and Tile Company in New Gormley from about 1905. In 1913 he purchased a block of lots for development in Roseview Gardens. Baker Avenue was opened in October 1914.

N
Major Mackenzie Dr.
Yonge St.
• Baker Ave.

Baker 大街

George Baker從1905年起便是位于New Gormley的北美洲水泥瓦片公司的東主。在1913年，他購買了Roseview花園的一片土地作發展用途。Baker大街于1914年10月份開始通行。



Elvin J, Mitchell House 1922
80 Baker Ave.



Albert D. Buchanan House 1922
84 Baker Ave.



Reginald Petch House 1924
104 Baker Ave.



William H. Frisby House 1926
108 Baker Ave.

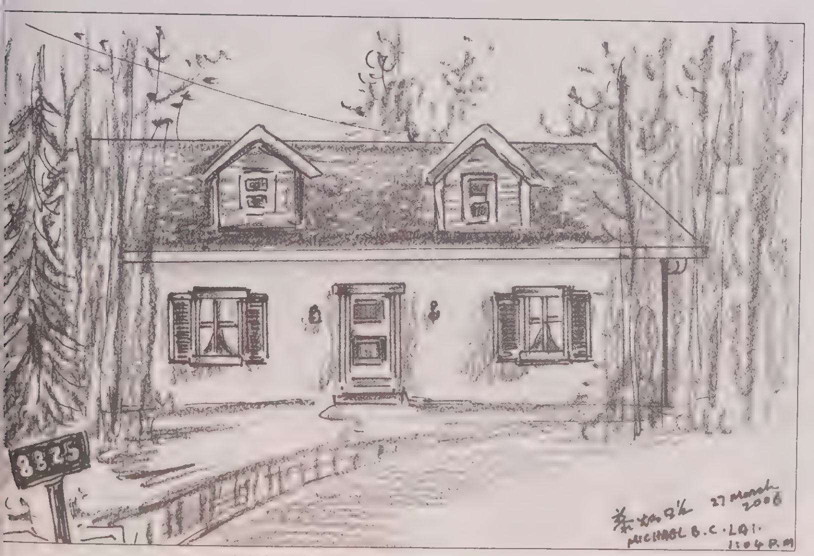
Bathurst Street

Bathurst Street is a north-south thoroughfare in the city of Toronto, Ontario, Canada and into York Region. The street was named for Lord Henry Bathurst (1762-1834), the British Secretary of State for War and the Colonies from 1812 to 1827.

N
Major Mackenzie Dr.
Highway 7
Bathurst St.

Bathurst 街

Bathurst 街道是一個南北通道多倫多，安大略省入約克地區。街道被命名了對於亨利・Bathurst (1762-1834)，英國的國務卿閣下為戰爭並且殖民地從 1812 年到 1827.



Nicholas Cober House c.1855
8825 Bathurst St.



James Burke House c.1875
12933 Bathurst St.

Bayview Ave.

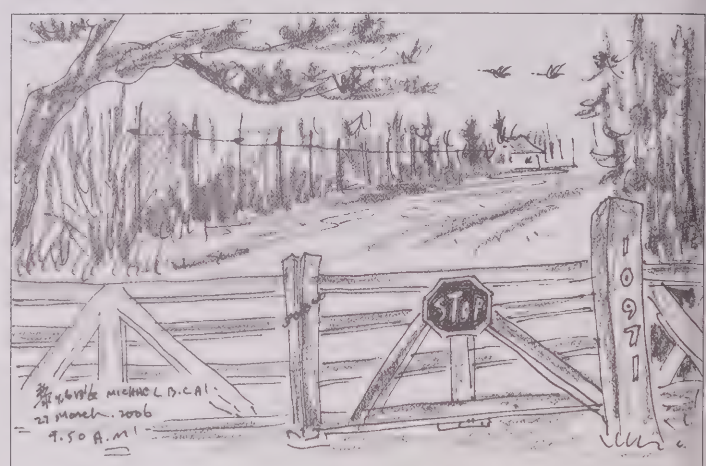
Yonge St.
Bayview Ave.
HWY 404
N
Major Mackenzie Dr.

Bayview Avenue is a major north-south route in Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

The southern end of Bayview Avenue starts at Front Street East near the city's Lake Ontario waterfront. It runs north past Steeles Avenue, Toronto's northern city limit, and continues through the suburbs of Richmond Hill, Oak Ridges, and as far north as Newmarket.



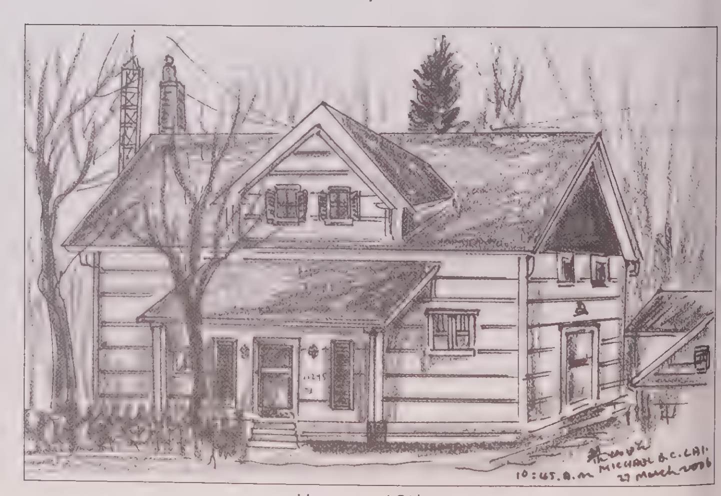
George Quantz House c.1890
8763 Bayview Ave.



Braeburn - Jacob Heise III House c.1855
10971 Bayview Ave.



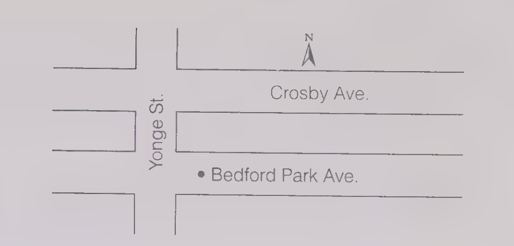
James Clifford House c.1865
11061 Bayview Ave.



House 19th c
11295 Bayview Ave.

Bedford Park Avenue

The Bedford Park Floral Company purchased land for greenhouses in 1919. The property was south of Crosby Avenue from Crosby Hall to the CN railway.



Bedford Park 大街

1919年，Bedford Park植物公司為建造溫室而購買土地。物業位于Crosby大街以南，從Crosby禮堂延伸至CN鐵路。

Crosby Hall 1863
38 Bedford Park Ave.

Bethesda Sideroad
The sideroad leading to Bethesda, a hamlet at the intersection of the 4th concession and the sideroad between Lots 5 and 6 Whitchurch.



Bethesda 邊徑
通往位于特許用地四夾第5和6塊地皮之間小路的Bethesda村庄的一條邊徑。



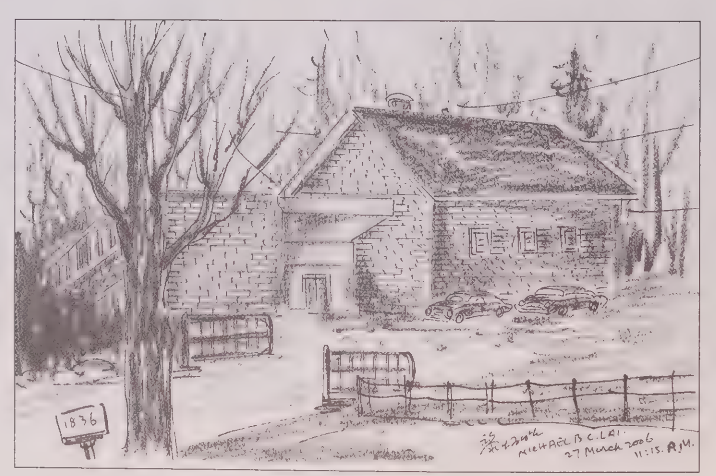
Glen Lonely: Robert Davies House 1906
950 Bethesda Rd.



Jacob Sheffer House c.1840
1393 Bethesda Rd.



Teill-Baker House c.1840
1714 Bethesda Rd.



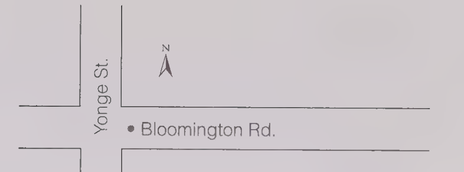
Lloyd Public School 1903
1836 Bethesda Rd.

Bloomington Rd.

Bloomington is a hamlet to the east, in Whitchurch township.

Bloomington 路

Bloomington路位於烈市北邊邊界，貫穿東西部，東落在Whitchurch鎮。



Henry Pointon House c.1851
855 Bloomington Road

Bond Crescent



William Bond received the patent for 200 acres around Bond Lake in 1798. Although he sold the property in 1801, the lake has continued to carry his name to the present day.

Bond 道

William Bond于1798年獲得了環Bond湖200英畝的地皮。盡管他于1801年已經將物業出售，Bond湖至今仍以他命名。



House c.1920
1 Bond Cres.



House c.1920
2 Bond Cres.



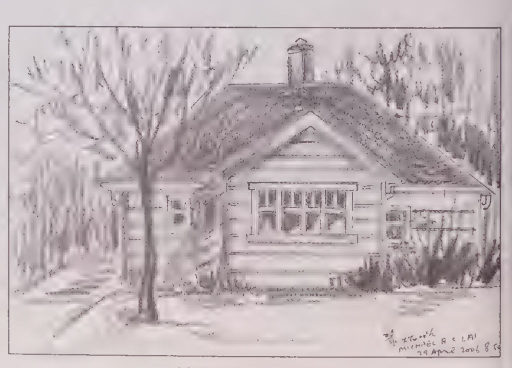
House c.1920
3 Bond Cres.



House c.1915
21 Bond Cres.



House c.1880
40 Bond Cres.



House c.1920
87 Bond Cres.

Bostwick Crescent

J. Albert Bostwick owned the farm at the southeast corner of Yonge Street and King Road from 1876.

Bostwick 道

J. Albert Bostwick自1876年起已經擁有位于Yonge街東南角King路上的一個農場。



Bostwick House c.1915
14 Bostwick Cres.

Carrville Road

The sideroad between Lots 40 and 41, Vaughan, leading to the hamlet of Carville, located between Bathurst and Dufferin streets.

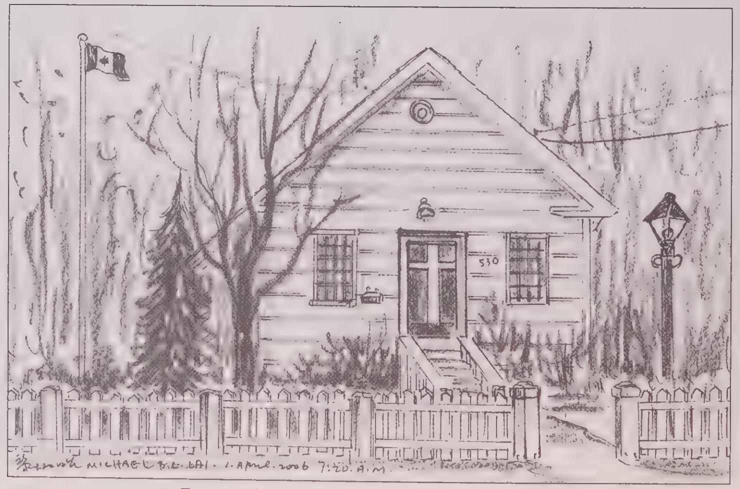
Carrville 路

位于旺鎮第40和41地段之間，通向 Bathurst 街夾 Dufferin 街的 Carville 村的道路。

N
• Carrvill Rd.
16th Ave.
Yonge St.
Highway 7



Burr House c.1824
528 Carrville Rd.



Evangelical Church-Guild Hall 1857
530 Carrville Rd.

Centre Street

A very old street running through the centre of the original village of Richmond Hill.

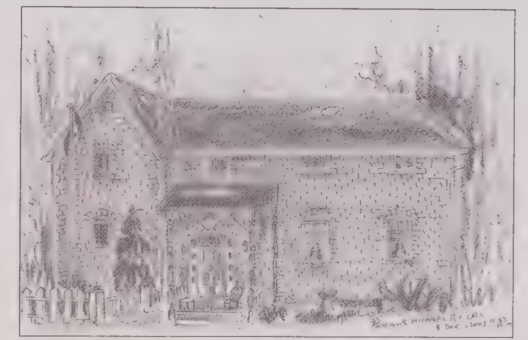
Centre 街

一條穿越烈治文山市正中的古老街道。





Henry Sanderson's Farrier's Shop c.1850
12 Centre St. E.



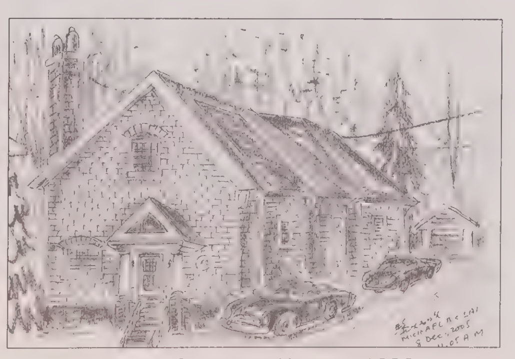
Methodist Church Manse 1864
33 Centre St. E.



Lovica Stong House 1922
43 Centre St. E.



William Hord House 1921
48 Centre St. E.

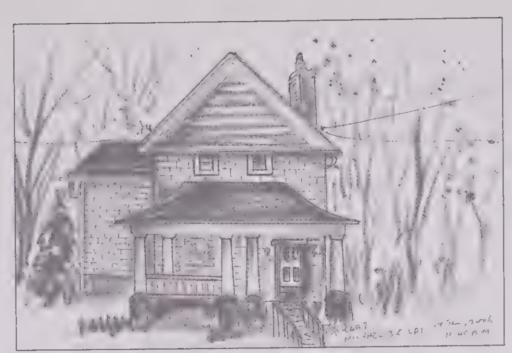


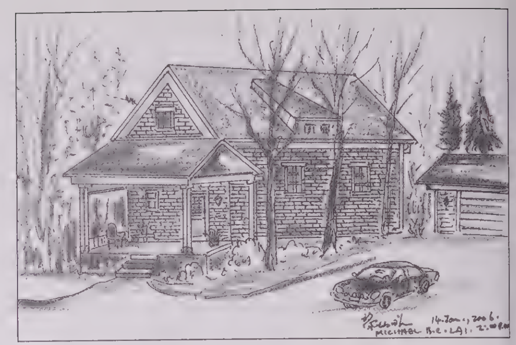
Warren S. Ramer House 1930
52 Centre St. E.



Ira D. Ramer House 1913
53 Centre St. E.

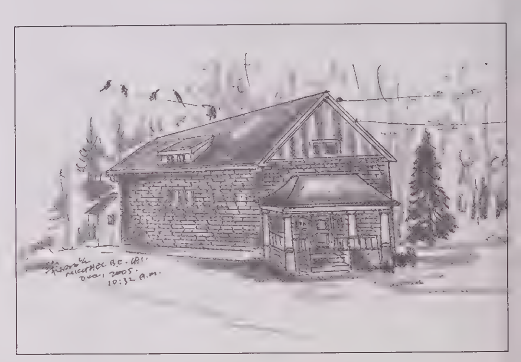

George Glenn House 1921
58 Centre St. E.


Joseph H. Hall House 1913
59 Centre St. E.

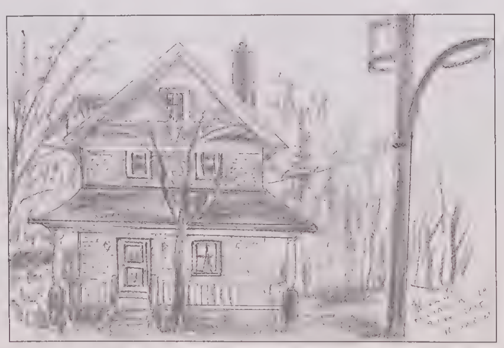

William Guest House 1920
66 Centre St. E.


William R. Robinson House c.1920
72 Centre St. E.


John B. Hickson House 1910
75 Centre St. E.


Clarence Love House c.1920
76 Centre St. E.

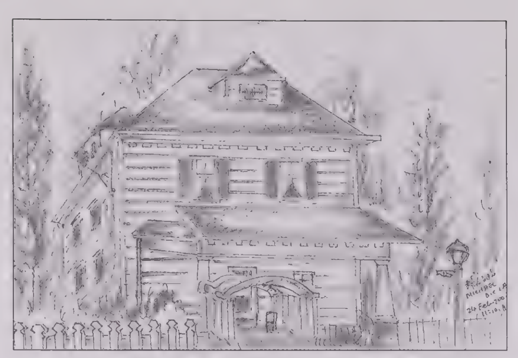

John Hickson House 1914
81 Centre St. E.


George Gee House 1921
82 Centre St. E.

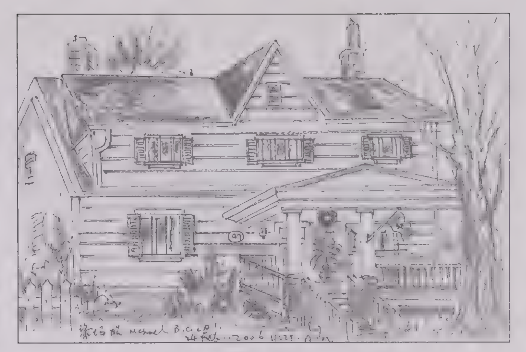

John Gilroy House 1880
85 Centre St. E.



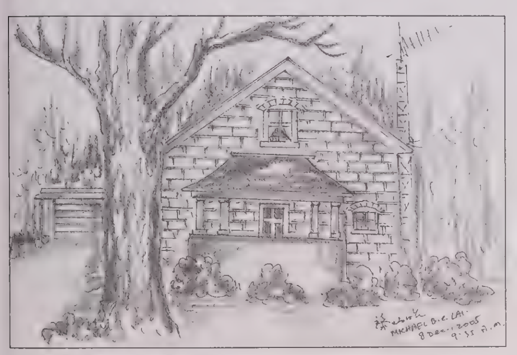
James Ellis House 1911
89 Centre St. E.



William Graham House 1911
90 Centre St. E.



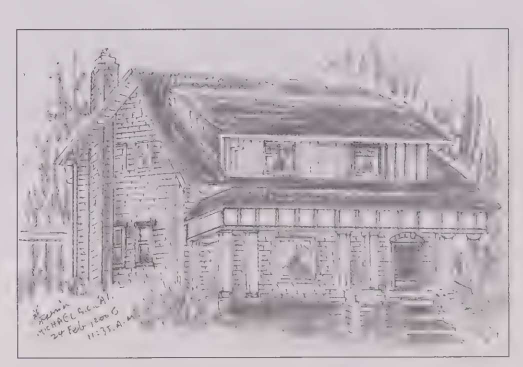
Harold J. Mills House 1921
97 Centre St. E.



Michael Broad House 1923
100 Centre St. E.



Temperance Hall 1876
11 Centre St. W.



Louis Doner House c.1920
15 Centre St. W.



Thomas Munshaw House c.1872
16 Centre St. W.



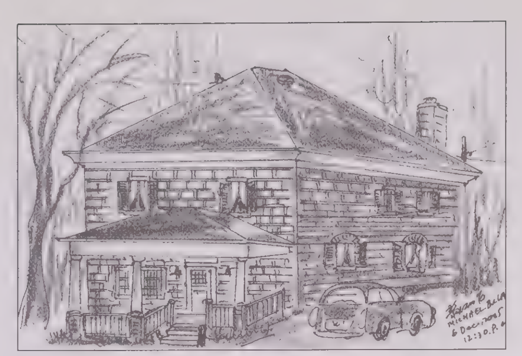
Isabella Lafferty House c.1876
25 Centre St. W.



John Velie Sr. House c.1864
29 Centre St. W.



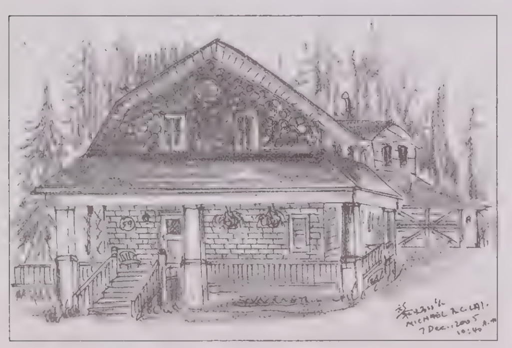
William Proctor Double House 1891
37/39 Centre St. W.



Reginald Cooper House 1921
55 Centre St. W.



Alice Endean House 1923
58 Centre St. W.



Nathaniel Wellman House 1914
59 Centre St. W.



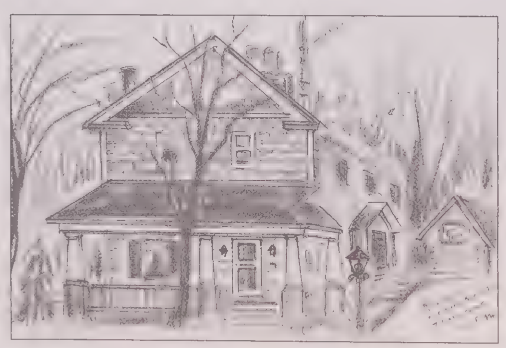
William Atkinson House c.1860
62 Centre St. W.



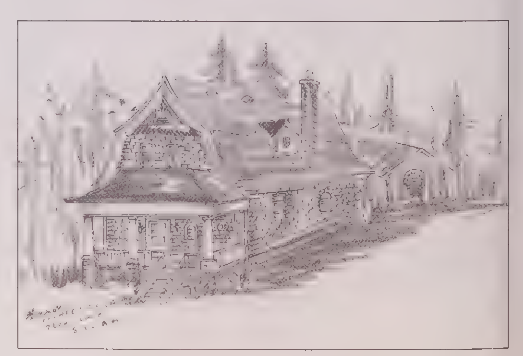
Ralph Atkinson House 1938
63 Centre St. W.



Margaret C. Warwood House 1913
65 Centre St. W.

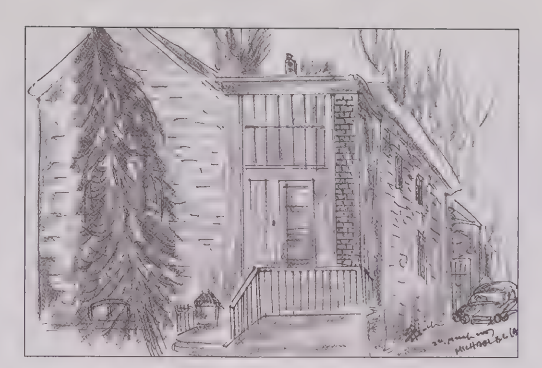


James A. Hunt House 1923
71 Centre St. W.

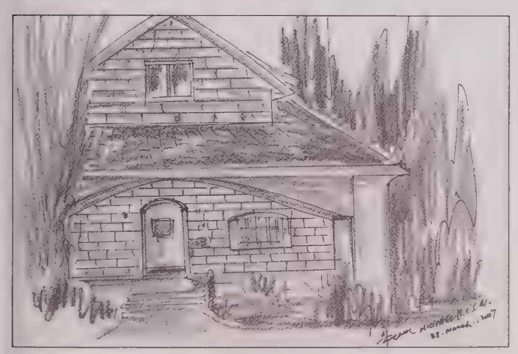


Magdalene Klinck House 1914
75 Centre St. W.

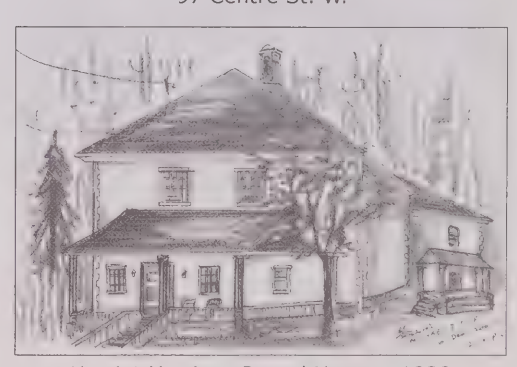

Winifred Mortson House 1914
79 Centre St. W.

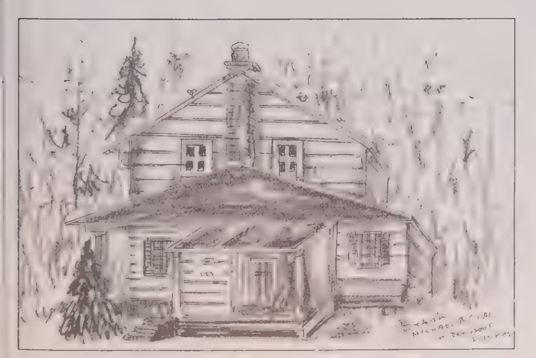

Jane Ness House 1917
91 Centre St. W.


Relocated: Springbrook: Russell House
c.1868
97 Centre St. W.


Harold Murphy House 1922
101 Centre St. W.


Harriet Hewison House 1924
111 Centre St. W.


Harriet Hewison Rental House 1930
115 Centre St. W.

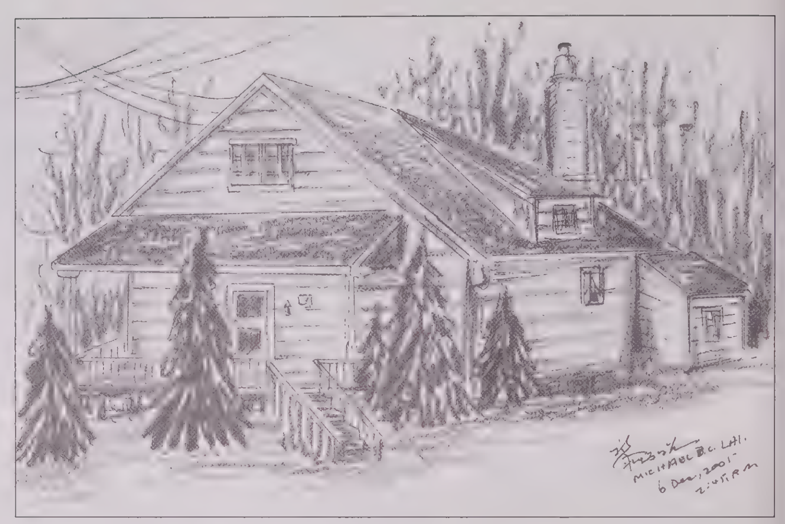

Herbert H. Bennett House 1922
123 Centre St. W.


Innes & Co. Rental House 1914
127 Centre St. W.


Innes & Co. Rental House 1914
129 Centre St. W.



Edward Cunningham House 1939
130 Centre St. W.



Martin-Cameron House 1923
135 Centre St. W.



Hassard W. Purdy House c.1847
136 Centre St. W.



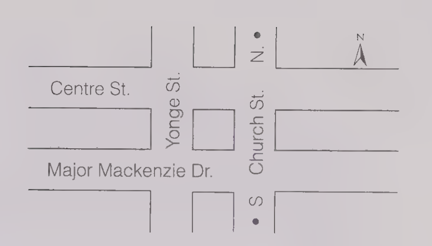
Martin-Furey House 1926
143 Centre St. W.

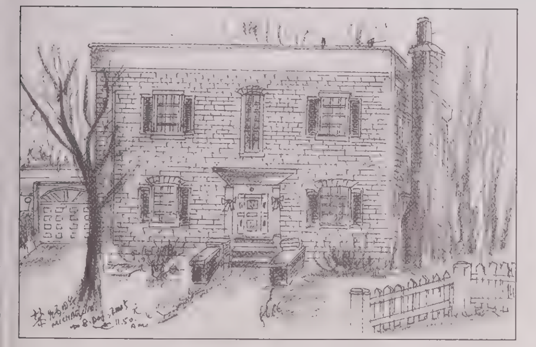
Church Street

There has never been a church on Church Street, so this street name is an interesting local mystery.

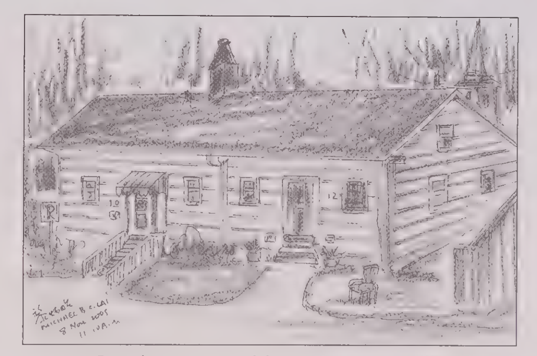
Church 街

這條教堂街似乎從未有教堂聳立其間，為何得此名也實在耐人尋味。





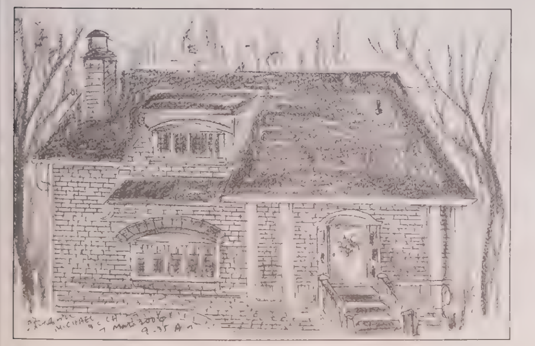
C. H. Sanderson House 1938
9 Church St. N.



Sanderson Double House c.1845
10/12 Church St. N.



Amos Wright House c.1840
19 Church St. N.



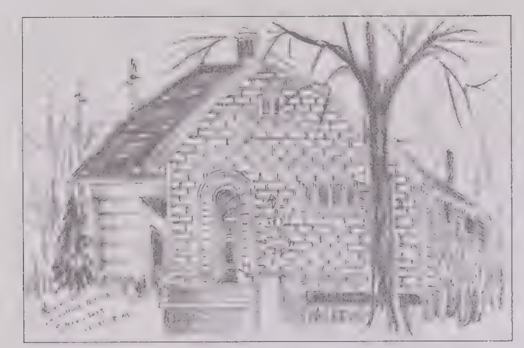
Albert Hill House 1927
20 Church St. N.



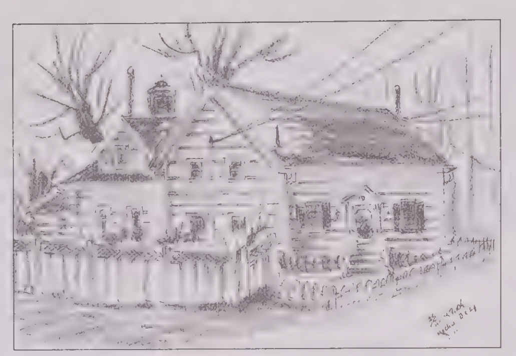
William Cook House 1913
26 Church St. N.



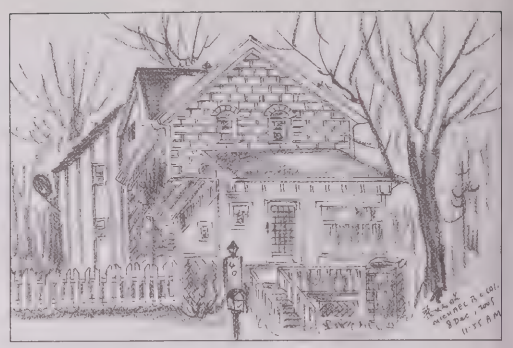
Dr. Rolph Langstaff House 1938
27 Church St. N.



John Duncan House 1926
38 Church St. N.



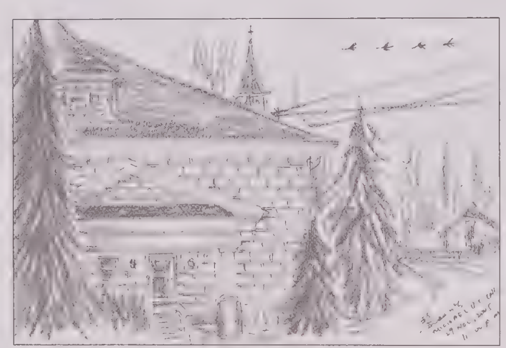
Dr. J. Langstaff Rental House 1880
39 Church St. N.



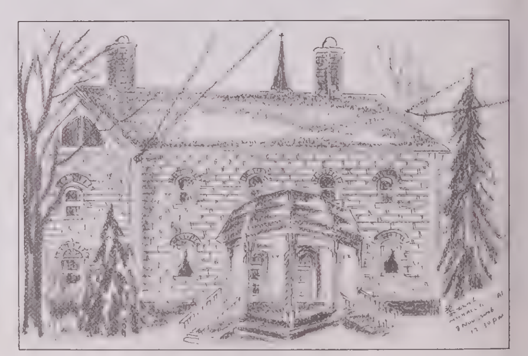
James H. Ramsden House 1915
40 Church St. N.



William Ambler House c.1870
3 Church St. S.



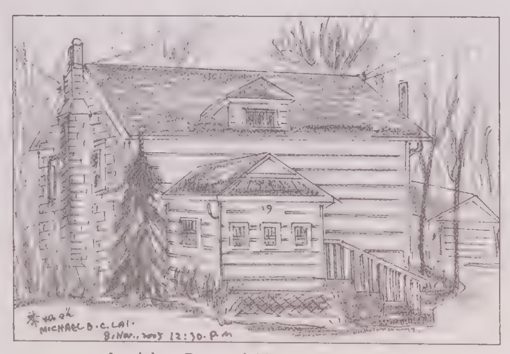
Dr. John P. Wilson House 1921
4 Church St. S.



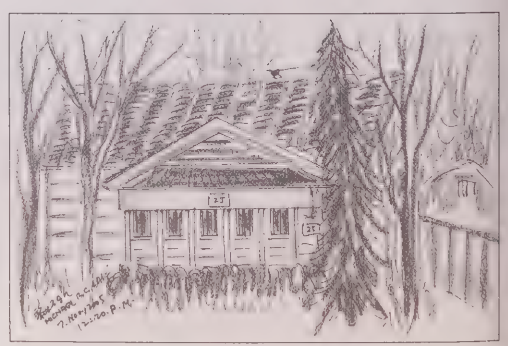
Charles Mason Double House 1891
12/14 Church St. S.



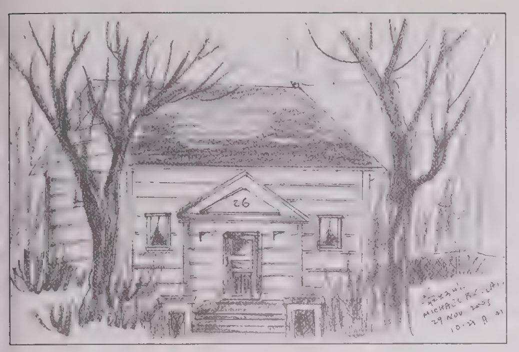
William Graham House 1917
13 Church St. S.



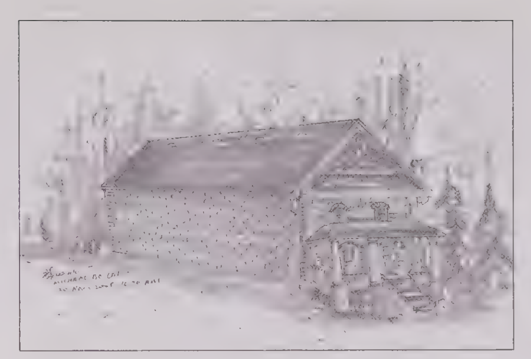
Ambler Rental House c.1880
19 Church St. S.



Ambler Rental House c.1880
25 Church St. S.



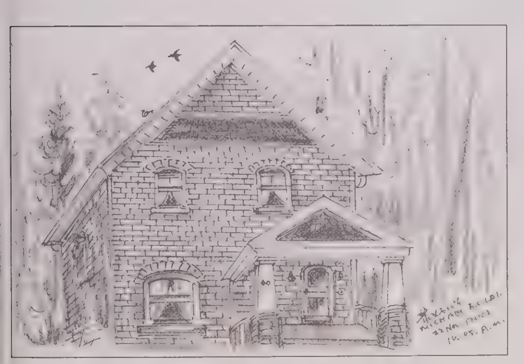
Robert Hewison House c.1840
26 Church St. S.



T. H. Trench Rental House 1914
28 Church St. S.



T. H. Trench Rental House 1915
30 Church St. S.



T. H. Trench Rental House 1916
40 Church St. S.



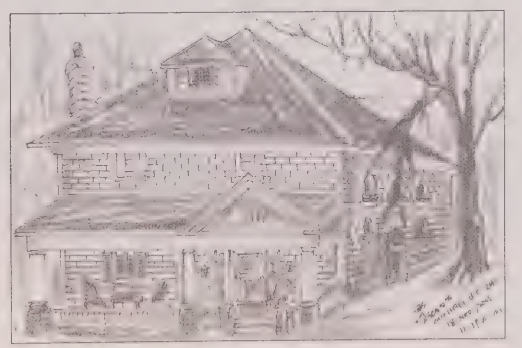
Herbert Crowhurst House 1913
70 Church St. S.



William S. Warren House 1843
81 Church St. S.



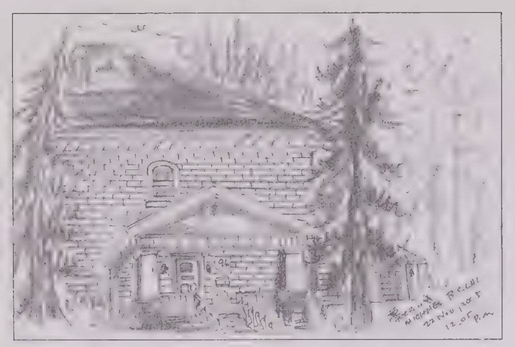
James Dixon House 1924
85 Church St. S.



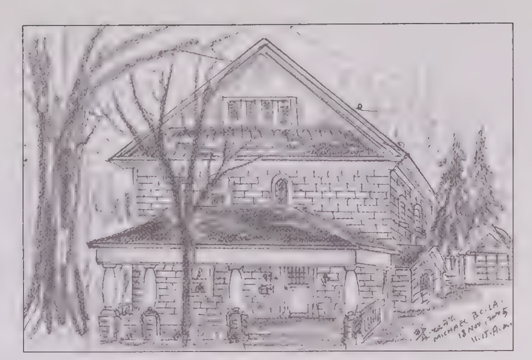
William C. Savage House 1921
91 Church St. S.



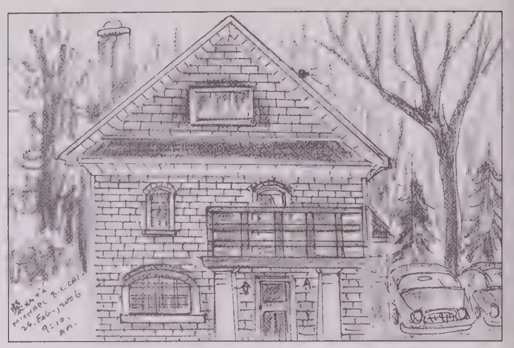
William Duncan House 1915
95 Church St. S.



Jacob Lunau House 1914
96 Church St. S.



William T. Graham House 1915
99 Church St. S.



Charles Hickson House 1915
103 Church St. S.



R. F. Hicks House 1915
107 Church St. S.



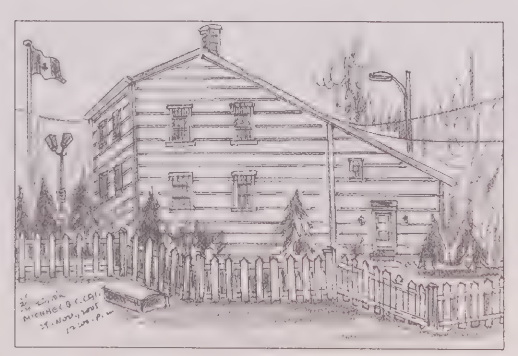
McKee-Perkins House 1915
110 Church St. S.



Neil McKenzie House 1913
115 Church St. S.



Palmer Family House c.1900
156 Church St. S.



Richard Vanderburgh House c.1833
376 Church St. S.

Crosby Avenue

Parker Crosby was a prominent general stone merchant in Richmond Hill from 1855 until his son Isaac took over in 1868. His home, Crosby Hall, built in 1863 is a landmark in Richmond Hill.

Crosby大街

Parker Crosby是烈治文山一位顯赫的石材商人。他的商業活動始于1855年，至直1868年由兒子Isaac接手。他建于1863年的住所，Crosby禮堂，是烈治文山的地標。

• Crosby Ave.
Bayview Ave.
Major Mackenzie Dr.
N



Relocated House c.1860
115 Crosby Ave.

Duncan Road

William Duncan and family owned Lot 40, Markham, from 1853 to the 20th century. Their house was moved from Yonge Street to the south side of Duncan Road near Bayview, in the early 1960s. In the 1990s, the house was moved again, this time to Markham Heritage Estates.

N
Crosby Ave.
Yonge St.
Duncan Rd.

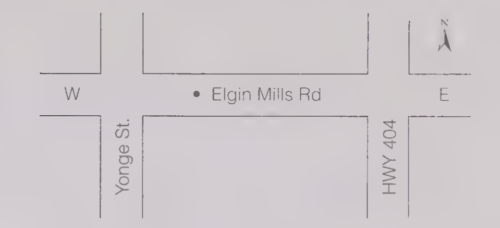
Duncan 路

從1853年到二十世紀，William Duncan家族一直是萬錦鎮第40塊土地的產權所有人。他們的大屋于二十世紀六十年代從Yonge街遷移至Duncan路以南，靠近Bayview一帶。



Lloyd Hill House c.1920
24 Dunlop St.

Elgin Mills Road



Named for the mills at the intersection of Yonge Street and the sideroad between Lots 50 and 51.The hamlet of Elgin Mills existed from early in the 19th century, but would have not received its name until the arrival of Lord Elgin as Governor General in 1847.

Elgin Mills 路

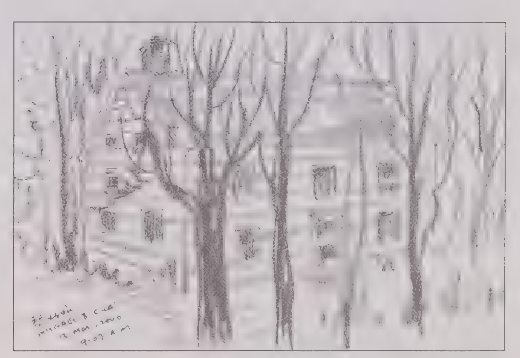
以位于Yonge街夾第50塊和51塊地皮之間邊徑的磨坊命名。Elgin Mills的小村莊在十九世紀早期就已經存在了。但卻直到1847年，Lord Elgin成為總督後才有了今天的名字。



Neal House c.1915
41 Elgin Mills Rd. E.



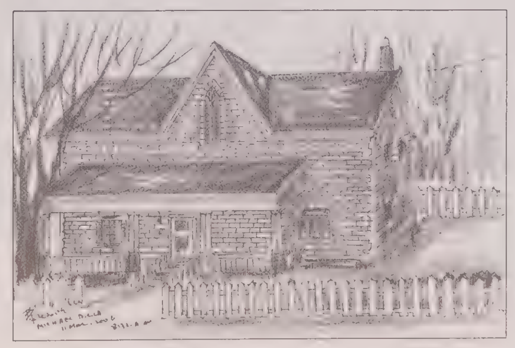
Steckley-Eyer House c.1835
1000 Elgin Mills Rd. E.



Eyer Homestead 1828
1045 Elgin Mills Rd. E.



Relocated Richmond Hill RR Station 1906
1378 Elgin Mills Rd. E.



Thomas F. Boynton House c.1875
1380 Elgin Mills Rd. E.



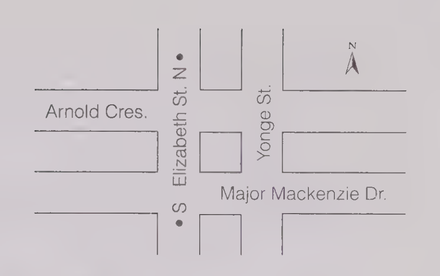
Newton Cottage c.1850
94 Elgin Mills Rd. W.



Solomon Oster House c.1905
711 Elgin Mills Rd. W.

Elizabeth Street

Elizabeth's father, Leonard Klinck, owned the property on the west side of Elizabeth street, between Centre and Richmond, from 1848 to 1852. Elizabeth married Abraham Law, first reeve of Richmond Hill.



Elizabeth 街

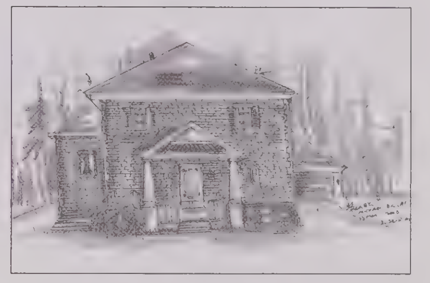
Elizabeth的父親，Leonard Klinck在1848年和1852年之間是位于Elizabeth街以西，中央街和烈治文街之間的物業的業主。Elizabeth嫁給了烈治文山的首任城鎮長官Abraham Law之後命名。



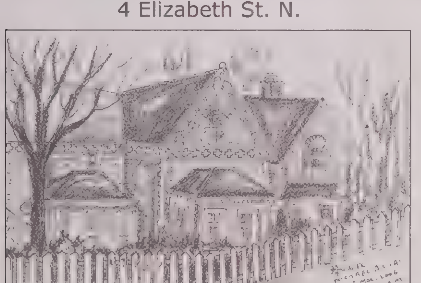
Hove-To: Wilson-Mowat House c.1876
4 Elizabeth St. N.



Reloc. Phillips-Newberry-Bowman House c.1825
10 Elizabeth St. N.



Burton F. Caldwell House 1912
16 Elizabeth St. N.



William Harrison Speculative House 1885
17 Elizabeth St. N.



Klinck-Redditt House c.1848
24 Elizabeth St. N.



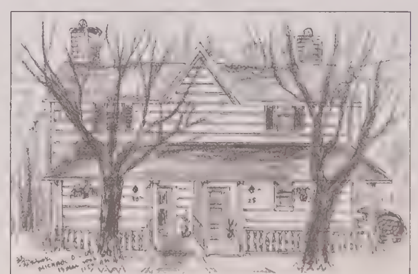
Wooddruffe Milbourne House 1905
16 Elizabeth St. S.



Robert Endean House 1922
20 Elizabeth St. S.



Burton F. Caldwell House 1923
24 Elizabeth St. S.



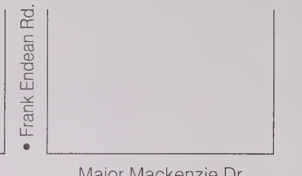
Relocated Abraham Law Tannery c.1840
28/30 Elizabeth St. S.

Frank Endean Road

Frank Endean served as regional councillor of Richmond Hill from 1989 to 1991, but was probably best known as the proprietor of Endean Nurseries, a family-run horticultural business that operated in town for over one hundred years.

Frank Endean 道

Frank　Endean在1989至1991年是區域議員；但他最為著名的是他擁有的Endean苗圃，是家族園藝生意，在烈治文山市服務已超過100年。







Relocated Jacob Eyer House　c.1866
32 Frank Endean Rd.



Willow Grove: Horner-Elliott House　c.1840
40 Frank Endean Rd.



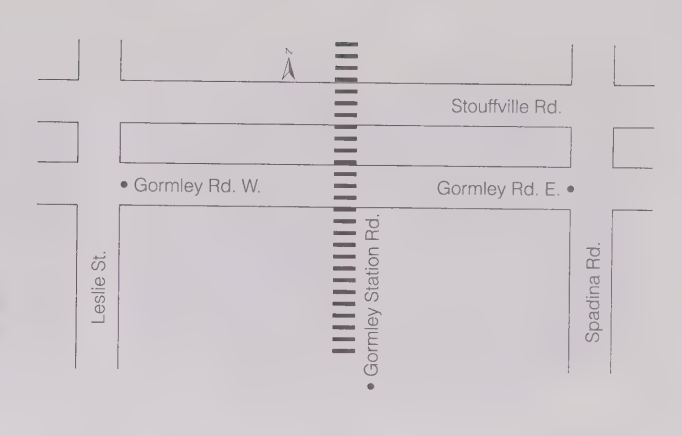
Reconstructed Monkman House　2001
36 Frank Endean Rd.

Gormley Court, Gormley Road East, Gormley Road West

When the Stouffville Road bypass was built in the 1980's, the roads within Gormley were renamed after the hamlet, which had its origins with the coming of the railway through the area in 1905. James Gormley had been first postmaster at Old Gormley from 1854 .

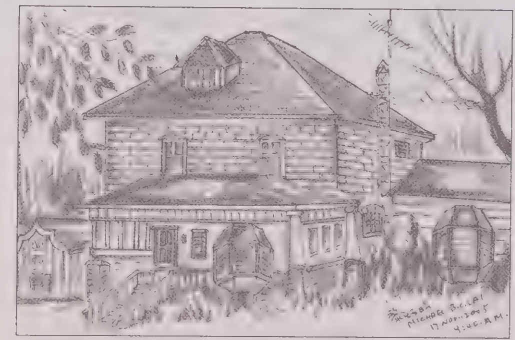
Gormley Court, Gormley 東路，Gormely西路

十九世紀八十年代，當Stouffville路的延伸徑開始修建時，位于Gormley之內的道路被根據小村莊重新命名，而村莊的名稱又源于1905的鐵路貫通。James Gormley自1854年起，是舊Gormley的首任郵政局長。





Alfred Brillinger House 1921
1 Gormley Ct.



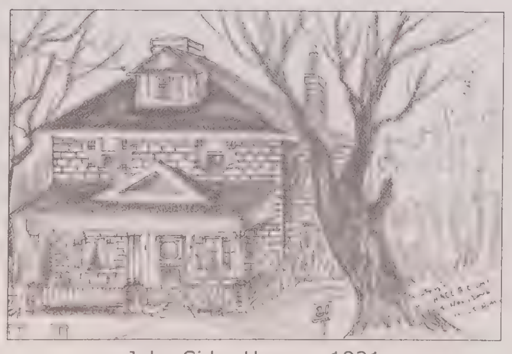
Joseph Farmer House 1919
26 Gormley Ct.



Clarence Heise House 1926
31 Gormley Ct.



Samuel Baker Jr. House c.1858
32 Gormley Ct.



John Sider House 1921
21 Gormley Rd. E.



James Hunt House 1917
22 Gormley Rd. E.


George W. Baker House 1908
28 Gormley Rd. E.


George T. Hilts House 1922
33 Gormley Rd. E.


William Bestard House 1909
38 Gormley Rd. E.


Relocated Jabez Thomson House c.1860
48 Gormley Rd. E.

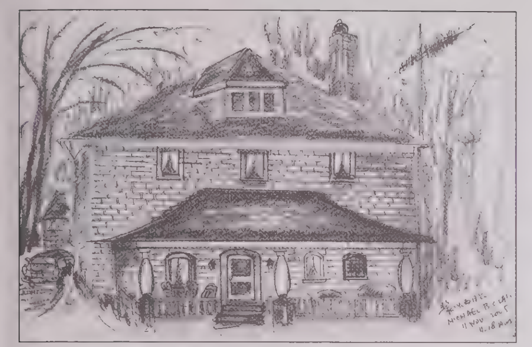

North American Cement Block & Tile Co. c.1907
49 Gormley Rd. E.


Relocated Joseph Mannock House c.1855
106 Gormley Rd. W.


Gormley Missionary Church 1931
132 Gormley Rd. W.


Jeremiah Lyons House 1909
146 Gormley Rd. W.


Elizabeth Reaman House 1916
151 Gormley Rd. W.



John Leary House 1909
172 Gormley Rd. W.



Thomas S. Doner House 1908
183 Gormley Rd. W.



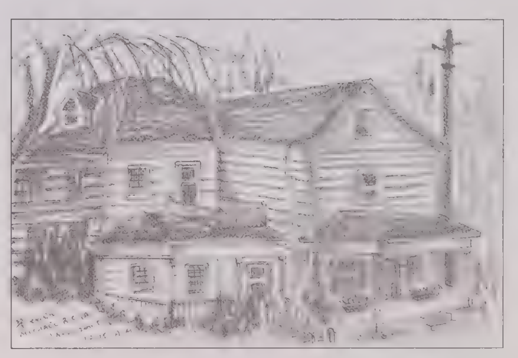
John Forester House 1909
188 Gormley Rd. W.



Daniel H. Doner 1906
195 Gormley Rd. W.



David Heise 1908
220 Gormley Rd. W.



Cober Store 1912
217 Gormley Rd. W.



David & Jacob Heise Double House 1908
12 Gormley Station Rd.



Eli Mantle Blacksmith Shop c.1909
12 Gormley Station Rd.



Station House c.1910
26 Gormley Station Rd.

Hall Street

Henry Hall was a wheelwright and wagonmaker at the corner of Wright and Hall Street from 1860 to 1869. He also manufactured agricultural implements.

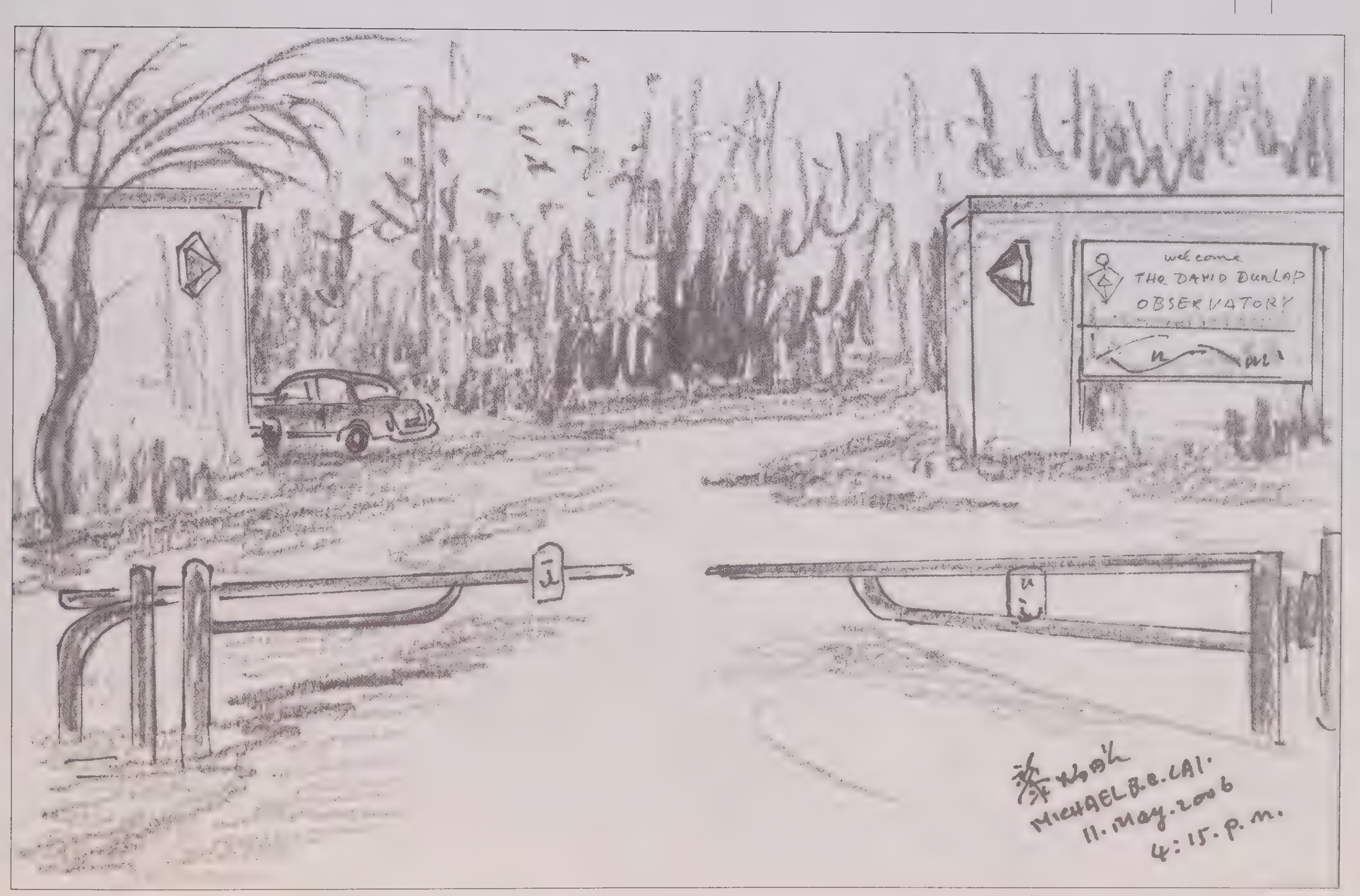


Hall 街

在1860年至1869年之間，Henry Hall是活躍于Wright及Hall街交界的一位車輪匠和馬車匠。他同時還生產農用工具。

Holmwood: Dr. James Langstaff House 1849
107 Hall St.

N
Hillsview Dr.
Bayview Ave.
Highway 7



123 Hillsview Dr.
David Dunlop Observatory & Admin. Bldg 1935

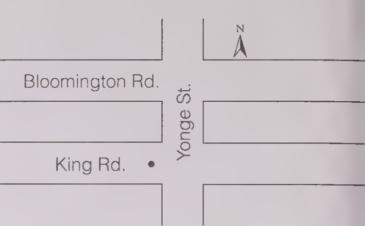
123 Hillsview Dr.
Elms Lea: Alexander Marsh House c.1864

King Road

The sideroad between Lots 65 and 66 running through the Township of King and leading to King City.

King 路

位于第65和66地段之間貫穿King市的道路。





John Love House c.1832
630 King Rd.



James Corscadden House c.1845
685 King Rd.



Temperanceville United Church & Cemetery 1897
734 King Rd.

Leisure Lane

Name in the 1950's from a Hollywood movie "Breakfast at Tiffany's" by Audrey Hepburn.



Leisure 里

在1950年代一齣荷里活電影由柯德莉夏萍主演的"金粉世家 "瘋魔全球，因而得名。

Tyndall Farmhouse 1914
39 Leisure Lane

Leslie Street

Lake Ontario to Ivy between Coxwell and Pape; Eglinton to Steeles between Don Mills Rd. and Bayview

George Leslie came to Toronto from Scotland in 1824 and found work as a gardener and a builder (he worked on the construction of the Parliament Buildings and Upper Canada College). In 1837 he opened the first seed store in Upper Canada. In 1845 he moved east of the Don River and began to buy land. Eventually he accumulated 200 acres and ran a prosperous nursery business there. Leslie was elected to the Toronto City Council in 1862. In 1860 Leslieville became an official address, with the post office at the corner of today's Queen and Curzon streets. George Leslie was postmaster until Leslieville was annexed to Toronto in 1884.

Major Mackenzie Dr.
Leslie St.
HWY 404
16 th Ave.

Leslie 大道

由安大略湖穿過Coxwell及Pape伸展至Ivy；再由Eglinton穿過Don Mills大道及Bayview道至Steeles。

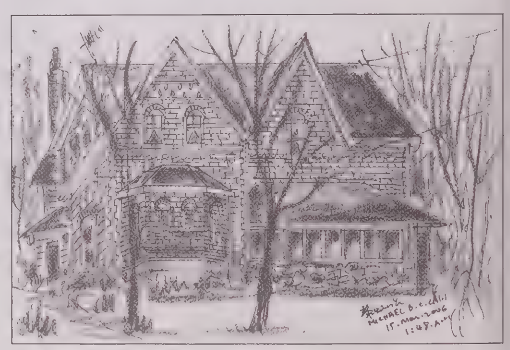
George Leslie在1824年從蘇格蘭抵達多倫多後，從事園藝及建築業務（建造國會大樓及Upper Canada書院）。在1837年，他在Upper Canada開設了第一間種子舖，在1845年遷往Don River東邊，在那裏開始買地，結果他前前後後買了200英畝的土地而開始了他蓬勃的園圃生意。在1862年，他被選任在大多市市政會服務。1860年Leslie在現今的Queen街和Curzon街街角成立了首間郵政局，而自己也成為郵政局長，直至1884年與大多市合併為止。



Henricks-Brodie House 1834
9481 Leslie St.



Headford United Church & Cemetery 1882
9550 Leslie St.



William P. Munro House c.1875
9801 Leslie St.



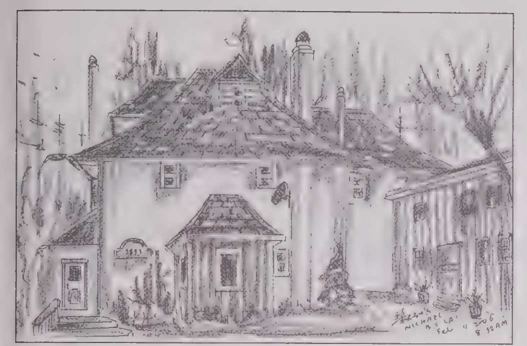
Patrick Kelly House c.1875
9853 Leslie St.



Headford P. O. & Store Remnant c.1860
9861 Leslie St.



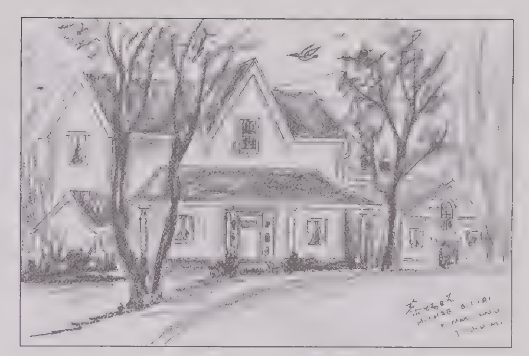
John Montgomery House-Headford Manse c.1847
9875 Leslie St.



Horner House c.1909
9893 Leslie St.



Relocated Cyrus Mapes House 1861
9920 Leslie St.



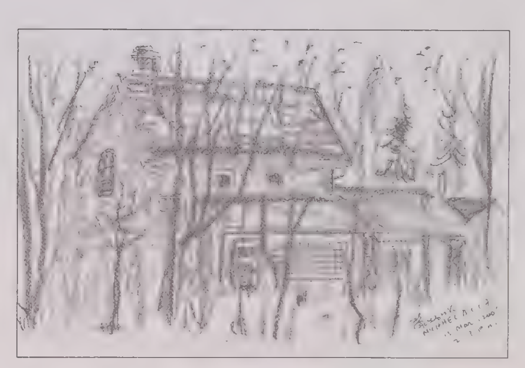
Jacob Horner House c.1860
9940 Leslie St.



Henricks Farmhouse c.1840
10171 Leslie St.



Sylvan Gables: Lackie-Watford House c.1865
10200 Leslie St.



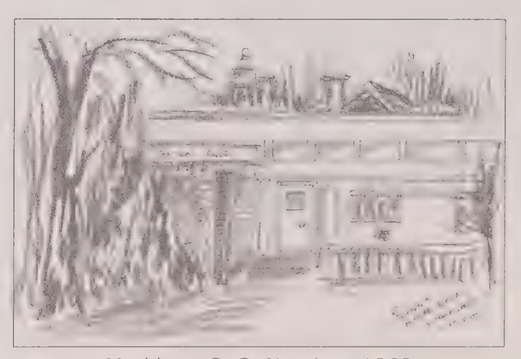
George Baker House 1934
10251 Leslie St.



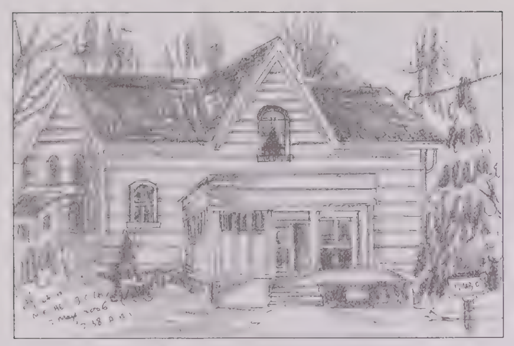
John Hilts House c.1850
10961 Leslie St.



John McCague House c.1865
11121 Leslie St.



Markham S. S. No. 4 c.1868
11225 Leslie St.



11430 Leslie St. c.1870



Horner House c.1880
11644 Leslie St.



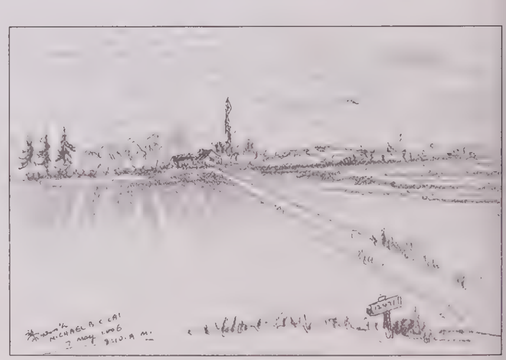
Doner House c.1820
12119 Leslie St.



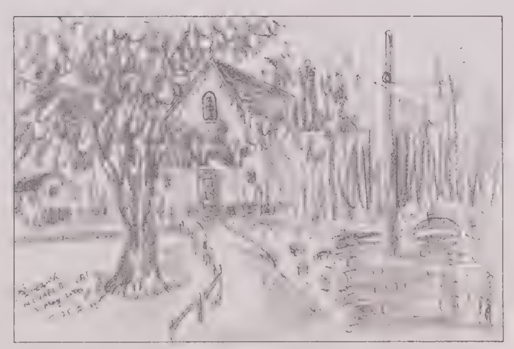
Christian Hoover House c.1865
12216 Leslie St.



John Leary House c.1870
12370 Leslie St.



Reuben Heise House 1882
12471 Leslie St.



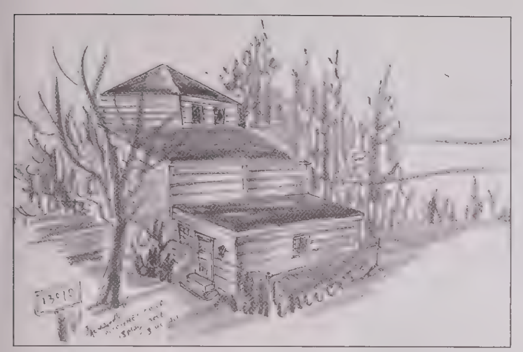
Carlisle House c.1875
12600 Leslie St.



Hoover House c.1860
12623 Leslie St.

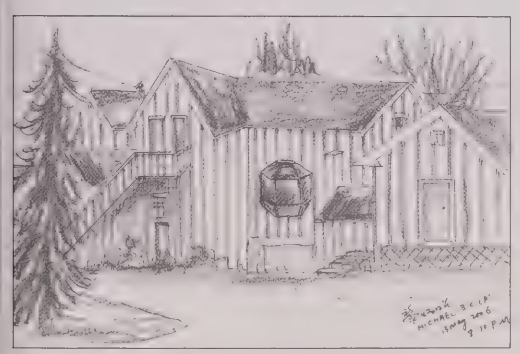


Christian Hoover House c.1875
12770 Leslie St.


13010 Leslie St. c.1860

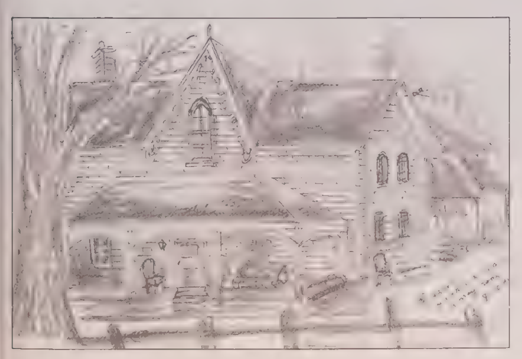

George Sproxton House c.1855
13076 Leslie St.

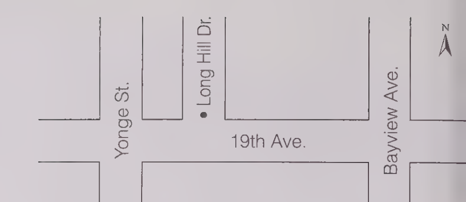

Fairmont: Christopher Smith House c.1880
13251 Leslie St.


David Baker House c.1860
13256 Leslie St.


Christopher Smith House c.1860
13265 Leslie St.


John Forester House c.1880
13560 Leslie St.

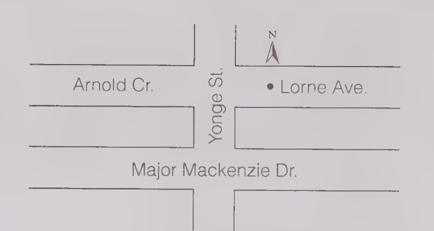

John Smith House c.1880
13561 Leslie St.



Relocated Thornhill House c.1845
6 Long Hill Dr.

Lorne Avenue

Named for the Marquis of Lorne, Governor General of Canada from 1878 to 1883 . Lorne Avenue was opened in 1882.

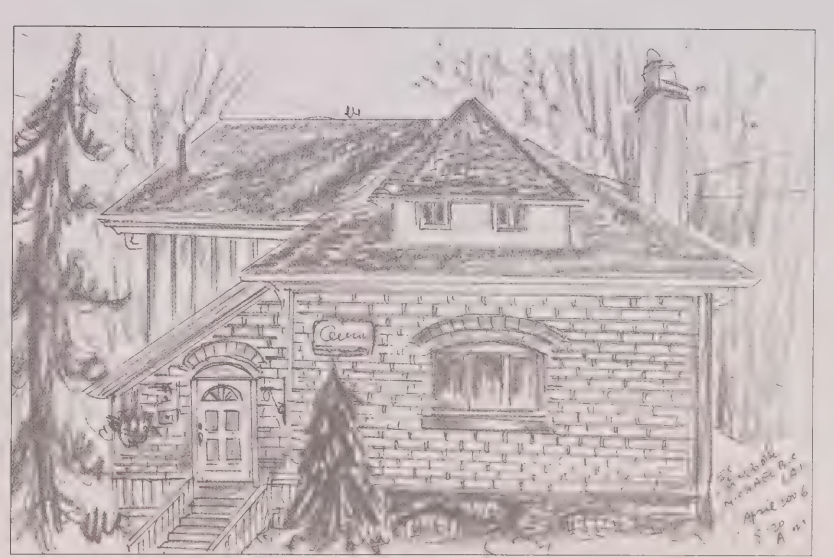


Lorne 大街

大街以1878年至1883年在任的加拿大總督，Lorne候爵命名。Lorne大街于1882年貫通。



William Trench House c.1888
16-18 Lorne Ave.



T. H. Trench Rental House 1912
24 Lorne Ave.

Lucas Street



The southern portion of Lucas Street was created in a plan of subdivision laid out by Dr. James Langstaff in 1856. A well-known resident of Lucas Street was Frederick Crawford, Richmond Hill's self-titled "Rambler", whose entertaining newspaper accounts in The York Herald provide a snapshot of early life in the newly-incorporated village of the early 1870s.

Lucas 街

Lucas街南部是由Dr. James Langstaff在1856 年的藍圖再分部出來的。在這條街上曾住有著名居民── Frederick Crawford 自封為"漫步漢"，他的娛樂報章在 The York Herald 提供早期1870年代合併鄉村的生活寫照。

Frederick Crawford House c.1856
117 Lucas St.

Major Mackenzie Drive

Named for Major Alexander (Lex) Mackenzie, great-great-grandson of the Artic explorer, Alexander Mackenzie. Lex's claim to fame was that he never made a single speech in the Ontario Legislature in all the time he served there from 1945 to 1967. The street name is incorrectly spelled with a lower case "k".

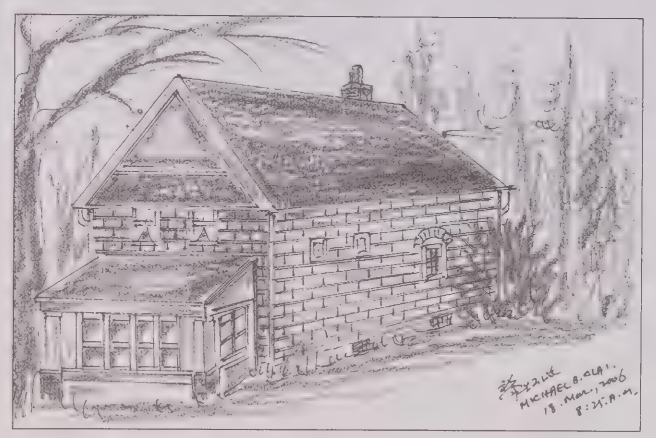
Major Mackenzie道

街道以北極探險家Alexander Mackenzie的重曾孫Major Alexander (Lex) Mackenzie命名。Lex從1945年至1967年間任安省立法會成員。而最為人津津樂道的是，他在整個任期內沒有在立法會作過一次發言。 街名中"k"被錯誤地拼成小寫。

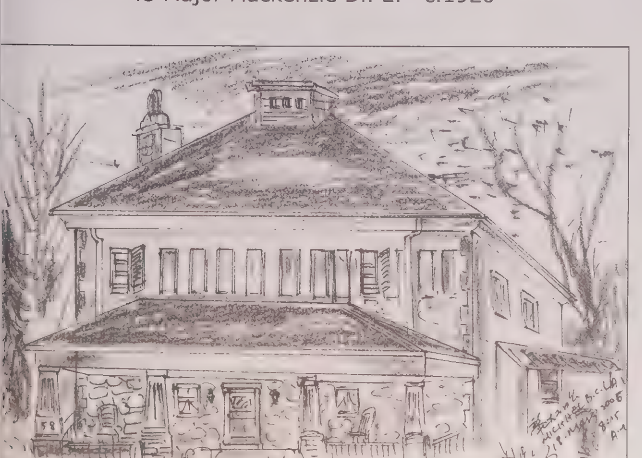
N
Major Mackenzie Dr.
16th Ave.
Highway 7
HWY 404



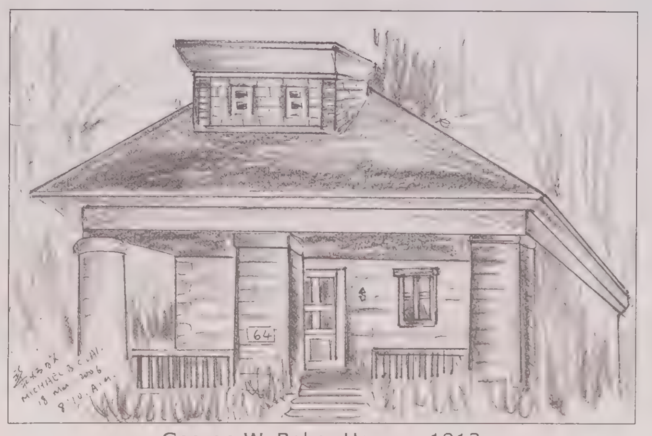
45 Major Mackenzie Dr. E. c.1920



53 Major Mackenzie Dr. E. c.1925



George W. Baker House 1913
58 Major Mackenzie Dr. E.



George W. Baker House 1913
64 Major Mackenzie Dr. E.



Ethel Street House 1916
72 Major Mackenzie Dr. E.



Ambercroft: Adam Henricks House 1889
1600 Major Mackenzie Dr. E.



Old Mill Farm: David Hislop House 1877
1621 Major Mackenzie Dr. E.



Headford Mill Remnant c.1832
1621 Major Mackenzie Dr. E.



Highland Cottage: Ada Mackenzie House c.1840
86 Major Mackenzie Dr. W.



Larchmere West: Baldwin House c.1860
30 Maple Grove Ave.

Matthias Court



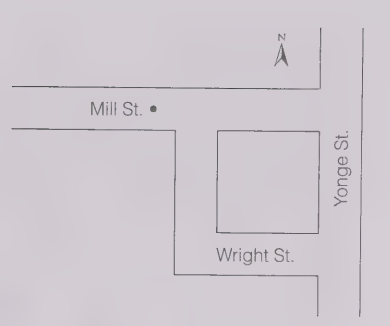
John Bestard House c.1895
12 Matthias Ct.

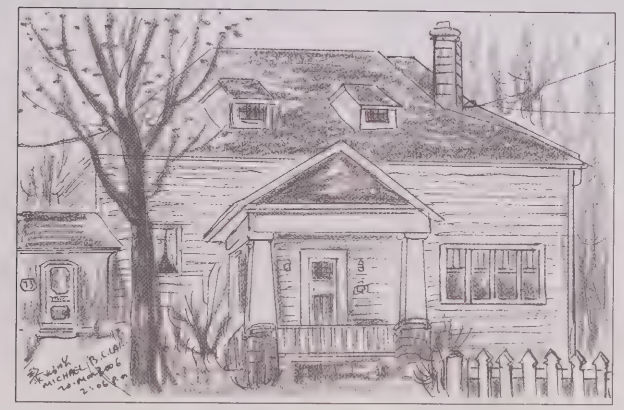
Mill Street

This street began as the lane to the Langstaff Mills, established in the 1830's.

Mill街

在十九世紀30年代，這條街是Langstaff Mills衍生出來的小徑。

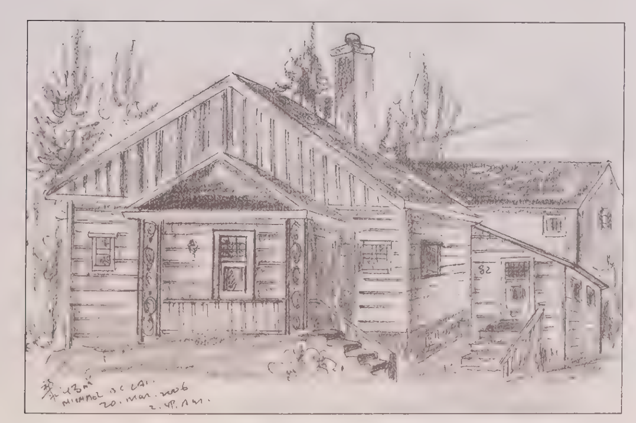




Gertrude Grant House c.1920
73 Mill St.



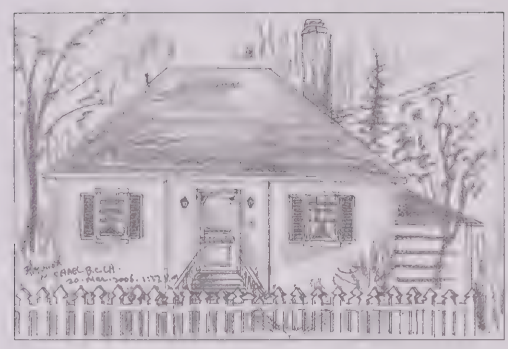
81 Mill St. c.1923

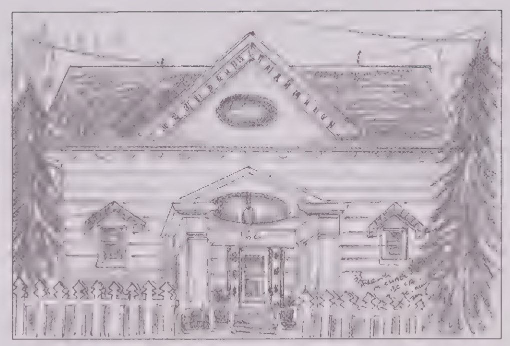


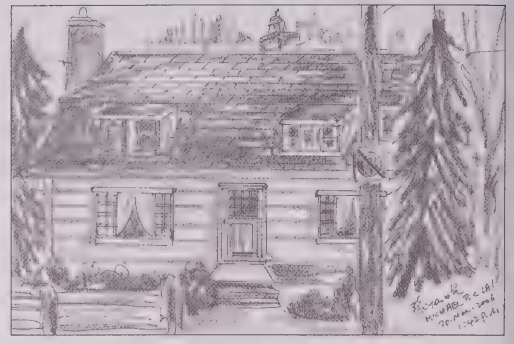
Prefab House c.1946
82 Mill St.



John Greene Carriage House 1913
132 Mill St.


Thomas Smith House c.1867
159 Mill St.


Nicholas Johnston House c.1845
164 Mill St.

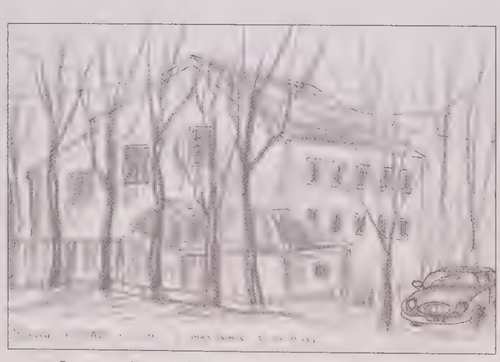

Relocated Log House c.1940
184 Mill St.

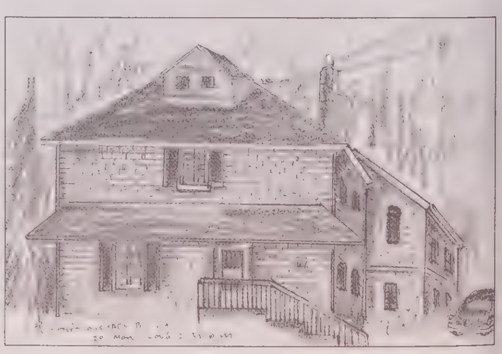

John Delahaye House c.1857
237 Mill St.


Langstaff Millworker's Cottage c.1845
249 Mill St.


Mill House: John Langstaff Jr. 1847
255 Mill St.


Jesse Good House 1885
317 Mill St.


James Daniels Match Factory c.1860
317 Mill St.


John Woods House 1915
369 Mill St.

19th Ave.

The sideroads were numbered consecutively northward, but some have acquired more descriptive names 19th Ave., west of Yonge St., is known as Gamble Road.

19th街

北上的小路都以連續號碼命名，但也有特別名稱的。即如19th街和央街之西便有一小路名叫Gamble街。

N
19th Ave
Yonge St.
HWY 404
Elgin Mills Rd



Frederick Nigh House c.1855
1501 19th Ave.



John Nigh House c.1860
1610 19th Ave.



Willow Creek House c.1910
1690 19th Ave.

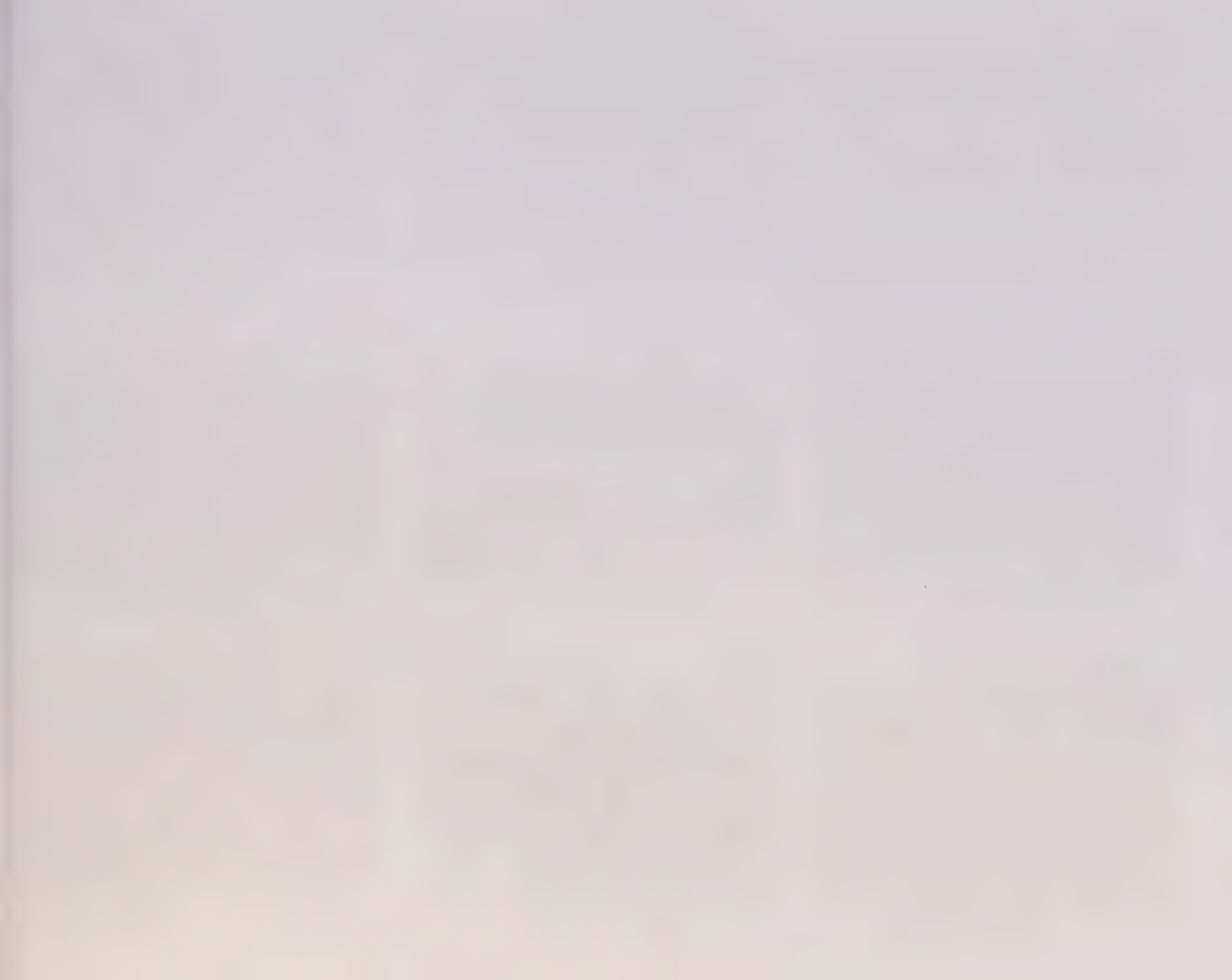


Bellbourne House 1901
1751 19th Ave.

Elgin Mills Rd.
Oxford St.
Yonge St.
Major Mackenzie Dr.



James Simpson Jr. House c.1865
34 Oxford St.



Richmond Street

One of the earliest streets in the village. Richmond street started as a narrow laneway to David Bridgeford's property west of Bridgeford street. The name obviously relates to the name of the town.

Richmond街

村莊里最早的街道之一。Richmond街開始時只是一條狹窄小徑，通往Bridgeford街以西Bridgeford的物業。它的命名明顯與烈治文山市的名字有關。





Abraham Law Rental House c.1860
14 Richmond St.



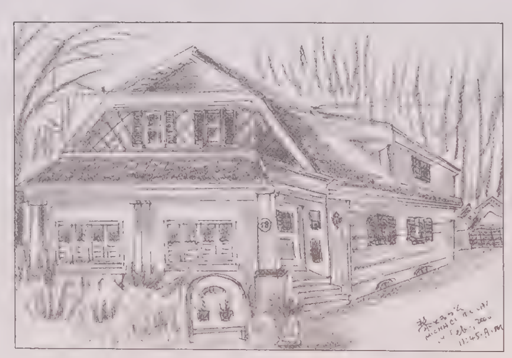
William Harrison House 1881
32 Richmond St.



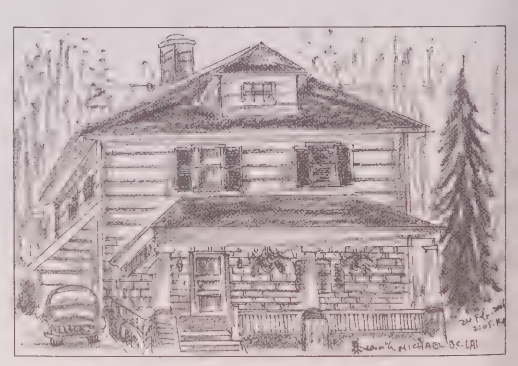
Relocated Mill Worker's Cottage c.1875
42 Richmond St.



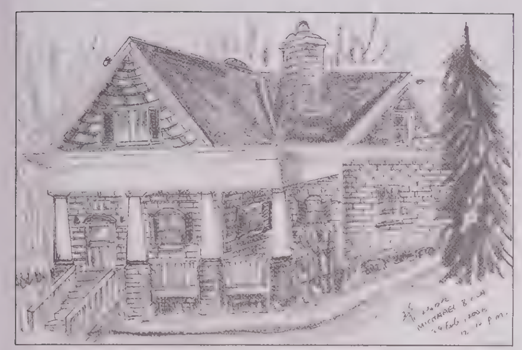
Maple Villa: Benjamin Davidson House c.1837
55 Richmond St.



G. Sydney Smith Rental House 1914
58 Richmond St.



Nathaniel Wellwood House 1915
62 Richmond St.



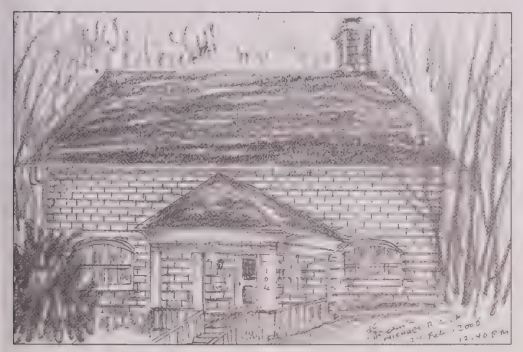
Archibald Campbell House 1914
66 Richmond St.



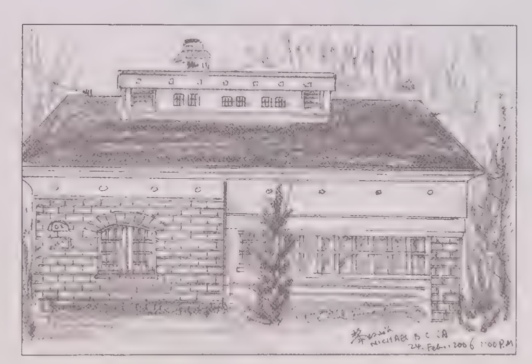
Mortson-Hogg House c.1855
98 Richmond St.



Eliza Gaby House 1886
103 Richmond St.



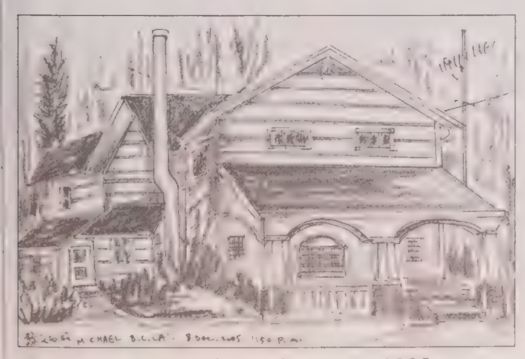
Mrs. Peter Bassingthwaite House 1913
104 Richmond St.



Gordon H. Sloan House 1922
110 Richmond St.



Harrison-Gaby House c.1885
111 Richmond St.



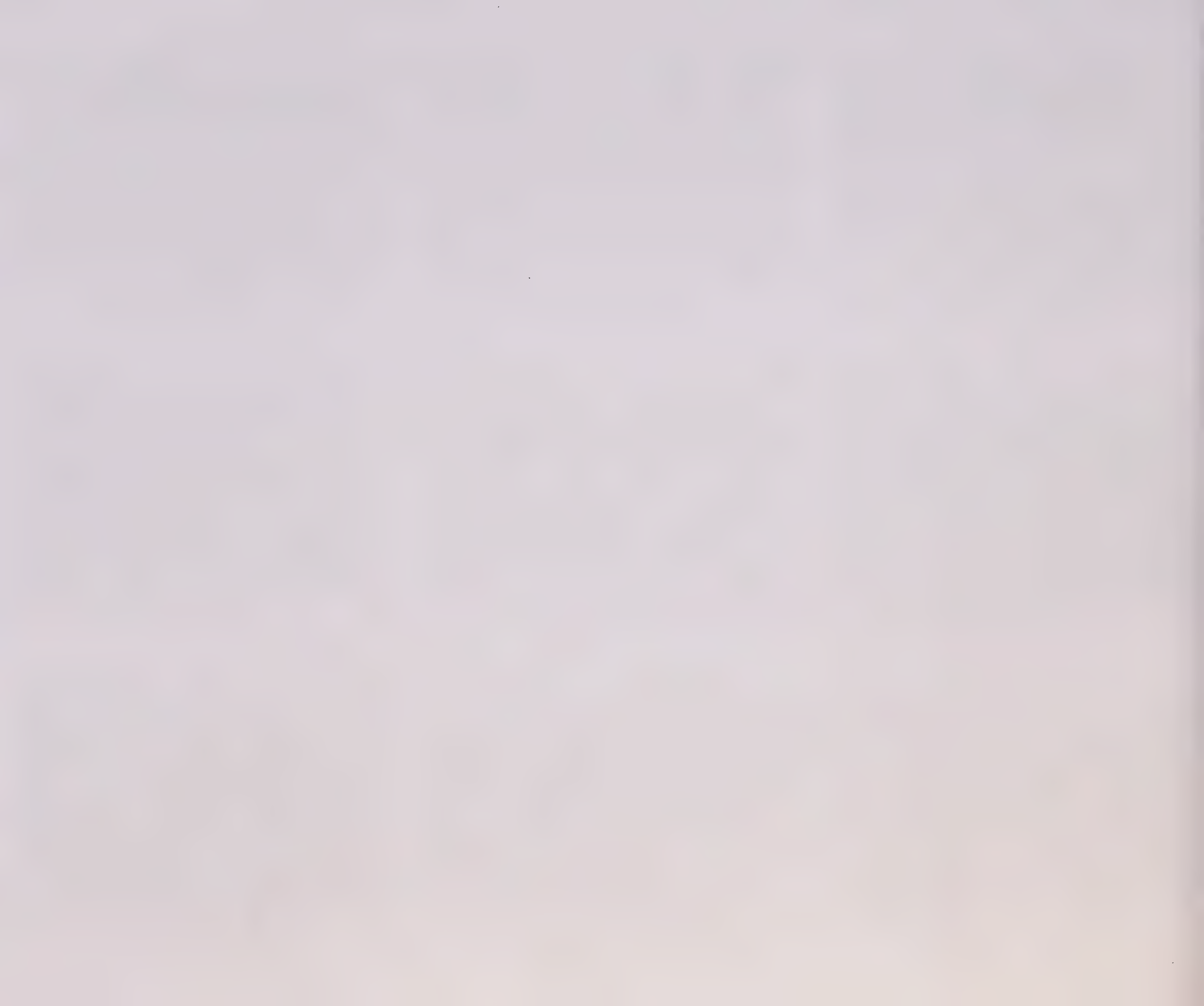
Grace Southmayd House 1922
118 Richmond St.

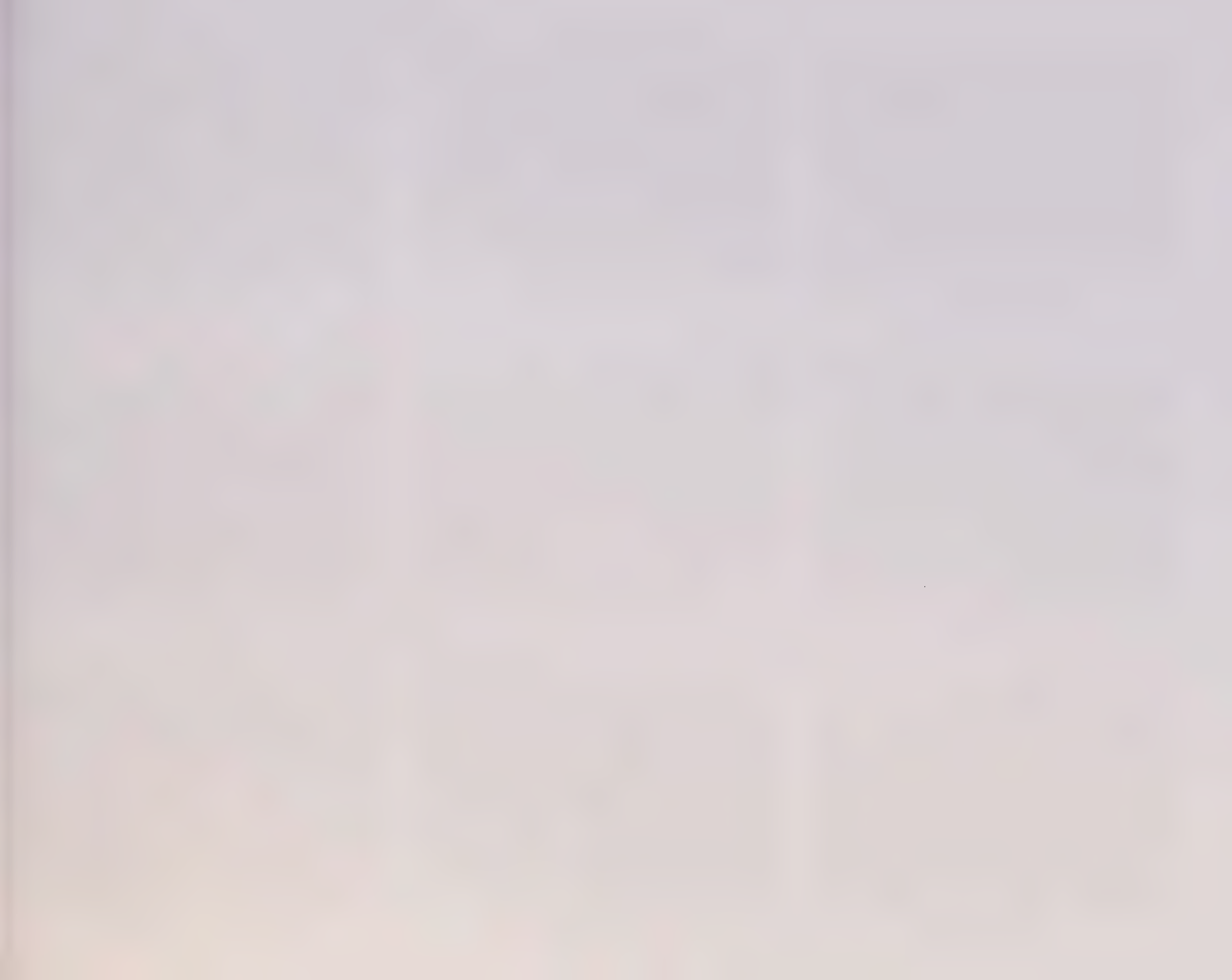


Blacksmith Shop-John D. Sanders House c.1920
121 Richmond St.



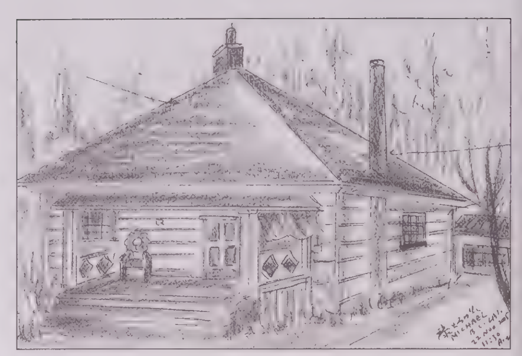
Leslie Innes House 1888
124 Richmond St.

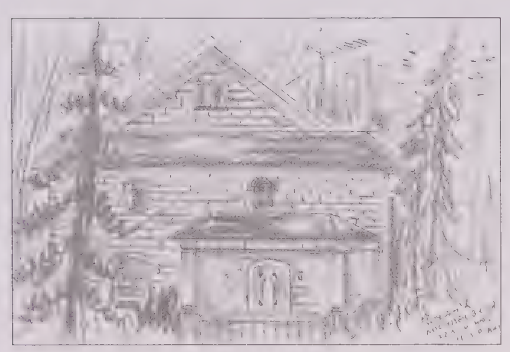





Arthur Elson House 1921
51 Roseview Ave.


L. R. Bell House 1924
52 Roseview Ave.

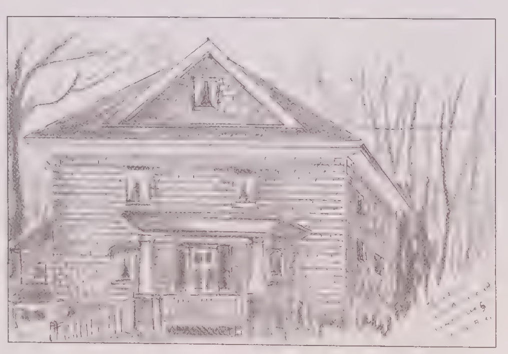

Henry Williams House 1915
55 Roseview Ave.


Robert Tyndall House 1915
59 Roseview Ave.


E. P. Quantz House 1915
62 Roseview Ave.


C. H. Sanderson House 1922
63 Roseview Ave.


Herbert Cook House 1921
66 Roseview Ave.


Herbert Jackson House 1915
67 Roseview Ave.


Wesley Boynton House 1922
68 Roseview Ave.



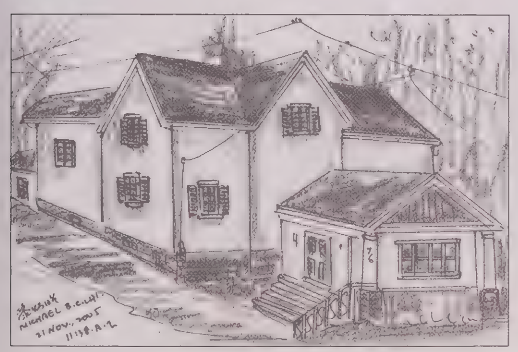
Edgar Sanderson House 1922
71 Roseview Ave.



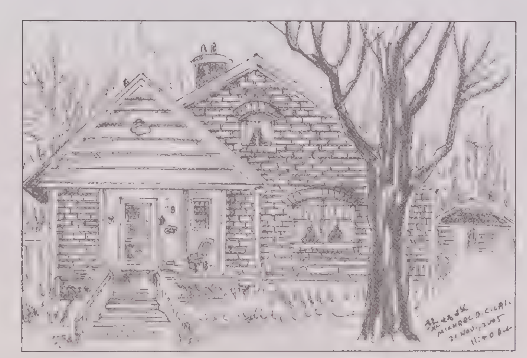
Mary Philips House 1920
72 Roseview Ave.



Frederick N. Hopper House 1921
75 Roseview Ave.



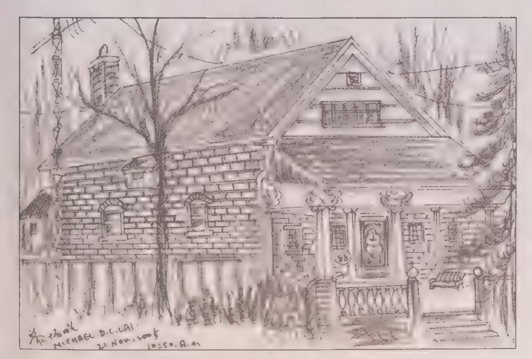
William Burns Relocated House c.1860
76 Roseview Ave.



Joseph Leary House 1925
78 Roseview Ave.



Arthur Wade House 1914
79 Roseview Ave.



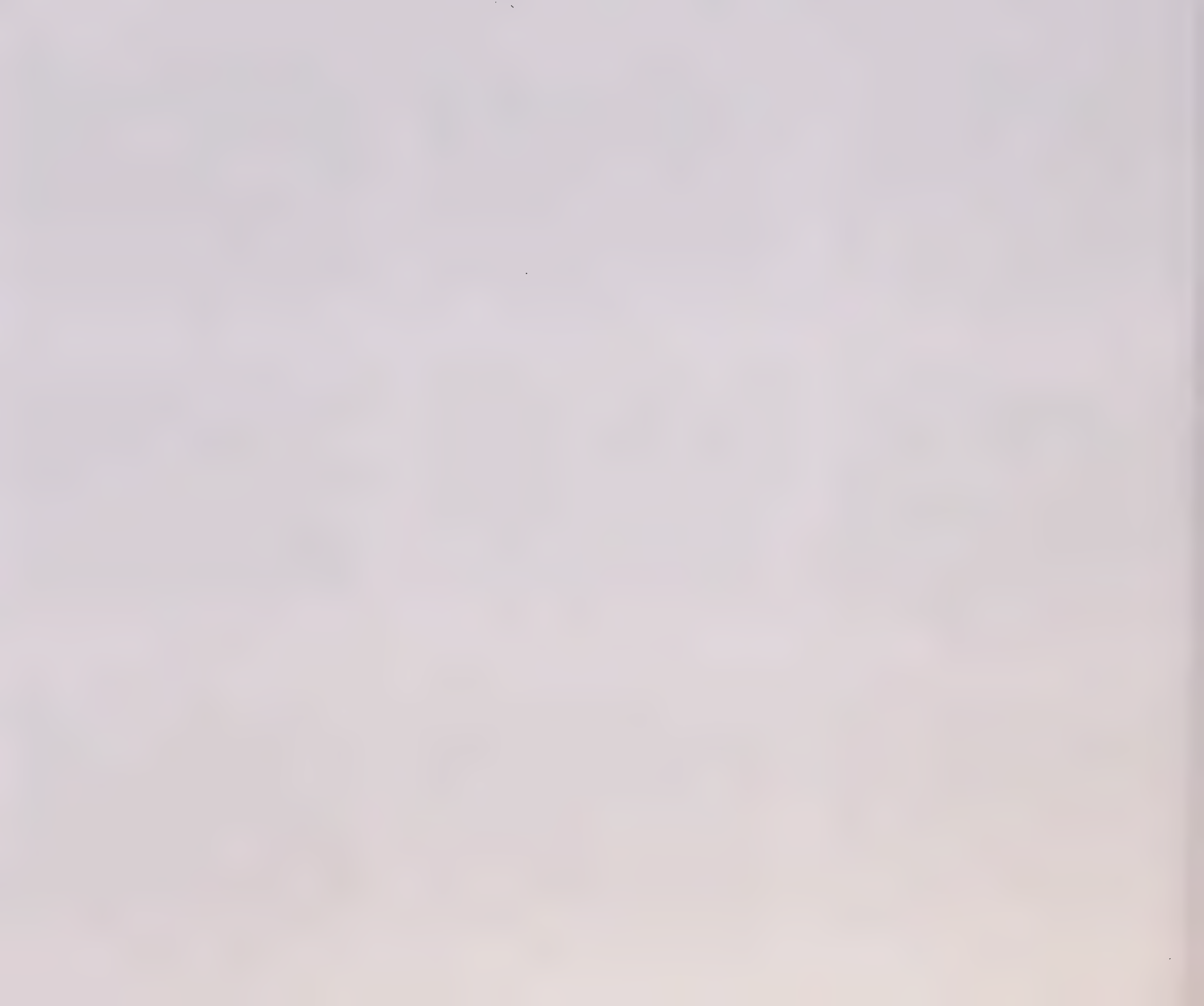
Russell Monkman House 1922
88 Roseview Ave.

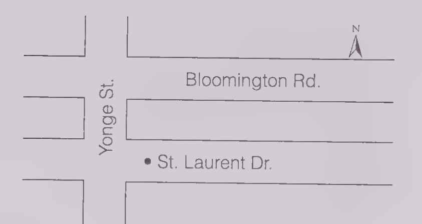


Alice F. Sanderson House 1923
92 Roseview Ave.



Joseph Monkman House 1915
96 Roseview Ave.





53 St. Laurent Dr. c.1915

Trench Street

The Trench family have been in the Richmond Hill area since 1853. William Trench, Jr. owned the Trench Carriage Works. He was reeve of the village when Trench street was opened in 1875.

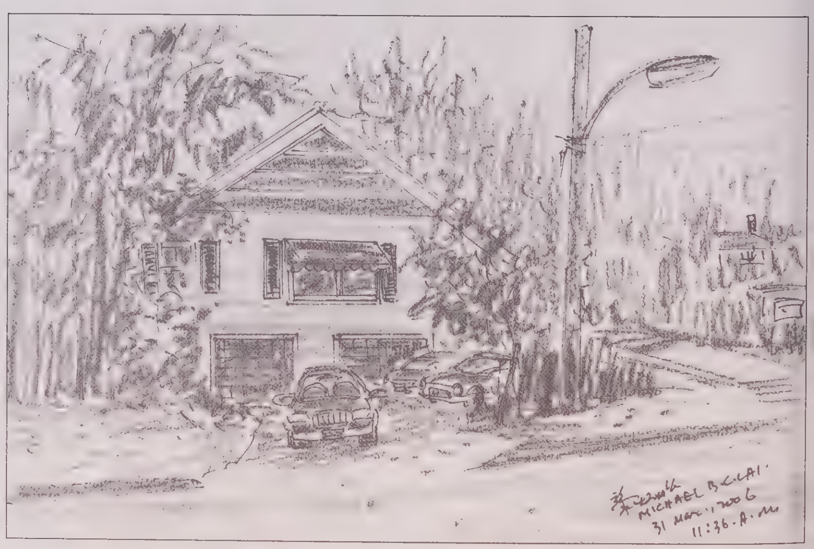
Trench 街

Trench 家族自1853起在烈治文山地區生活。William Trench 二世是 Trench 馬車製造的東主。1875年 Trench 街開通時，他任當時的城鎮長官。

N
Bathurst St.
Trench St.
Mill St.
Major Mackenzie Dr.



Langstaff Subdivision House c.1880
44 Trench St.



Brickworks House Henry-Neal c.1850
71 Trench St.



8 Walmer Rd. c.1915

Wright Street

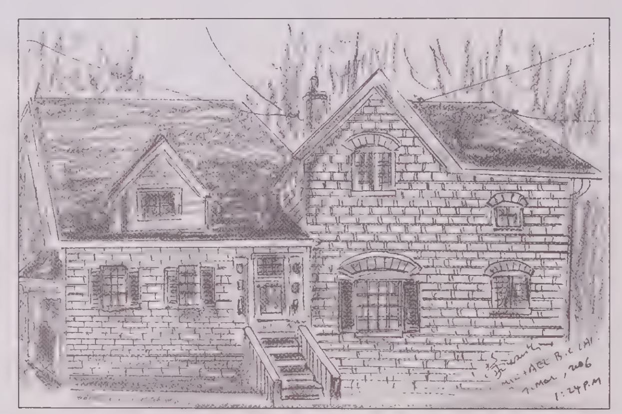
Amos Wright was the first reeve of Markham Township, Member of the Provincial Parliament for 16 years , then Member of Parliament for West York after Confederation. He left political life to become the Dominion Auditor and Indian agent at Port Arthur. In the 1860s he owned the property at the Millpond with access to Yonge street along Mill and Wright streets.

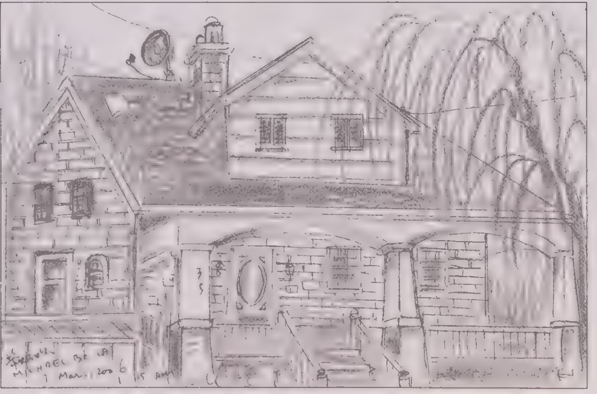
N
Elgin Mill Rd.
• Wright St.
Yonge St.
Major Mackenzie Dr.

Wright 街

Amos Wright是萬錦鎮的首任城鎮長官，并任16年的省議會成員，在聯邦成立時，他還是代表西約克區的國會議員。他后來退出從政生涯，成為一位國土核數師和Port Arthur地區的印第安事務專管員。于十九世紀六十年代，他擁有位于Millpond的物業，可沿Mill街和Wright街通往Yonge街。


Old Town Hall 1959
24 Wright St.


Percy Hill House 1918
31 Wright St.


Harry Endean House 1920
35 Wright St.


Richmond Hill High School 1924
51 Wright St.



Charles Roe House 1921
105 Wright St.



Albert Scott House 1920
109 Wright St.



James Leavy House 1921
130 Wright St.



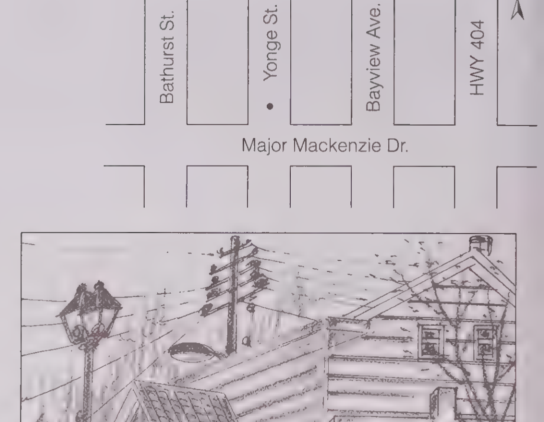
John A. Greene House 1913
131 Wright St.

Yonge Street

Named by Governor Simcoe for Sir George Yonge, Secretary of State for War in the British Parliament. It is the longest street in the world.

Yonge街

由總督Simcoe根據英國國會戰爭部長，國務卿George Yonge而命名。是目前世界最長的街道。



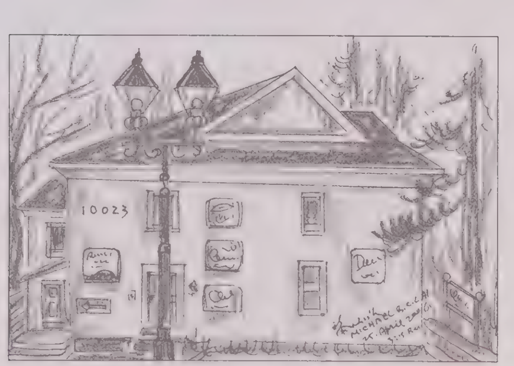
John Palmer Sr. House c.1869
9993 Yonge St.



9090 Yonge St. c.1915



Store & Residence c.1900
9104-06 Yonge St.



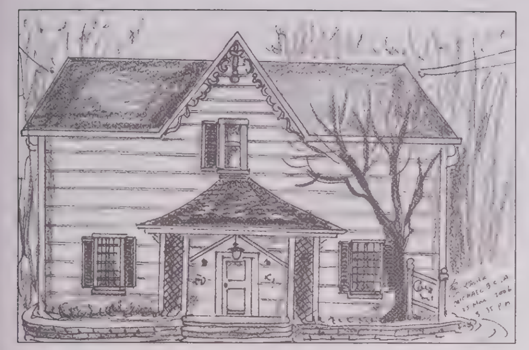
Frances & Emily Page House c.1912
10023 Yonge St.



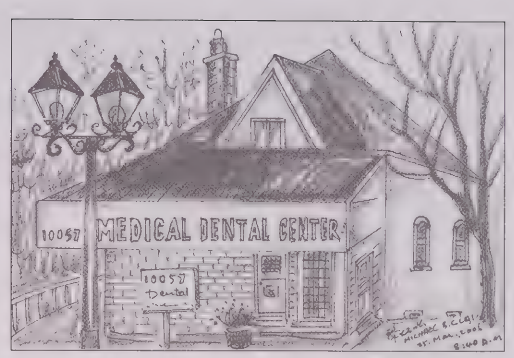
Dr. Duncumb's Hall c.1861
10027 Yonge St.



St. Mary's Anglican Church 1872
10030 Yonge St.



Stanford Nursing House c.1860
10039 Yonge St.



Jacob Lunau House c.1914
10057 Yonge St.



Presbyterian Manse 1876
10058 Yonge St.



Matthew Carr House c.1870
10063 Yonge St.



Presbyterian Church 1880
10066 Yonge St.



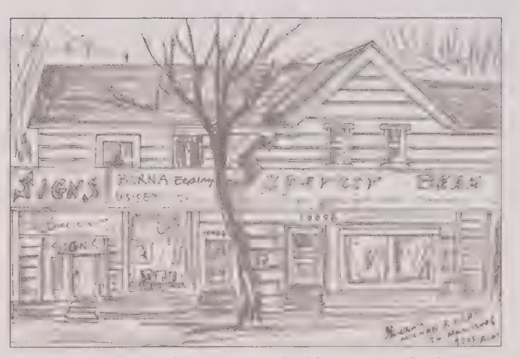
Jenny Palmer House c.1890
10067 Yonge St.



Church Lot 4 House c.1850
10078 Yonge St.



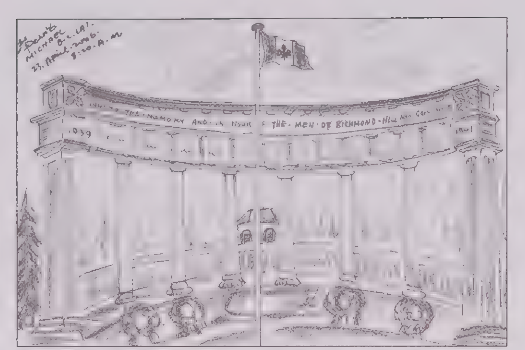
Francis McConaghy House & Shop c.1865
10088 Yonge St.



Jerry Smith's House & Shop c.1850
10094-96 Yonge St.



M. L. McConaghy Public School 1914
10100 Yonge St.



Cenotaph 1923
10100 Yonge St.



Standard Bank 1915
10111-13 Yonge St.



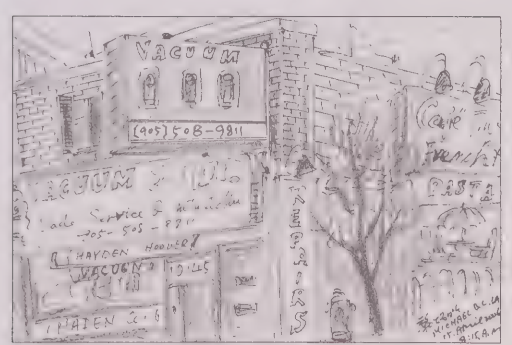
Trench's Carriage Works 1878
10117-23 Yonge St.



Palmer-Lorne Block 1880
10132 Yonge St.



Three Coins Restaurant & Neon Sign 1955
10140 Yonge St.



Moses Ransom's Barber Shop c.1913
10145 Yonge St.



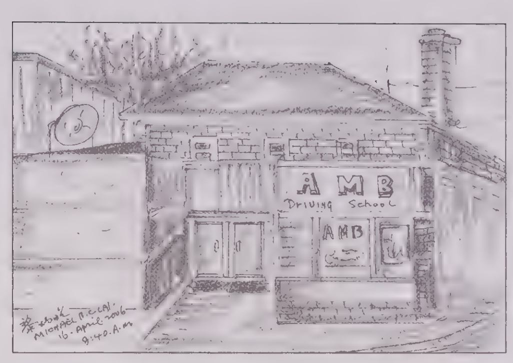
Hewison-Skeele House & Shop c.1849
10155-57 Yonge St.



Robinson Block 1915
10176-78 Yonge St.



Old Post Office 1936
10184 Yonge St.



Sanderson's Store & House c.1848
10185 Yonge St.



Richmond Hill United Church 1880
10201 Yonge St.



John Coulter's House & Shop 1866
10217 Yonge St.



Wellman Block 1920
10220 Yonge St.



Fireproof Store 1866
10225 Yonge St.



Reid-Hume House c.1846
10231 Yonge St.



Stark-Hart House c.1852
10239 Yonge St.



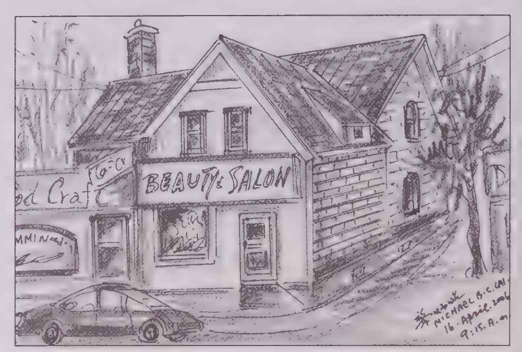
Frances M. Brown House c.1915
10243 Yonge St.



Richmond Hill High School-Old Town Hall 1897
10266 Yonge St.



St. Mary Immaculate Church 1967
10295 Yonge St.



Matthew McNair House c.1865
10312 Yonge St.



George Cowie House c.1917
10322 Yonge St.



Austin Maffey House c.1912
10329 Yonge St.



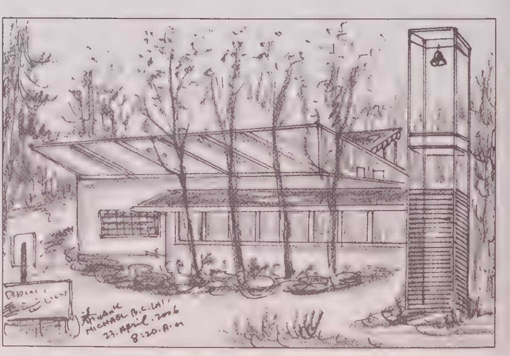
Andrew Newton House c.1895
10350 Yonge St.



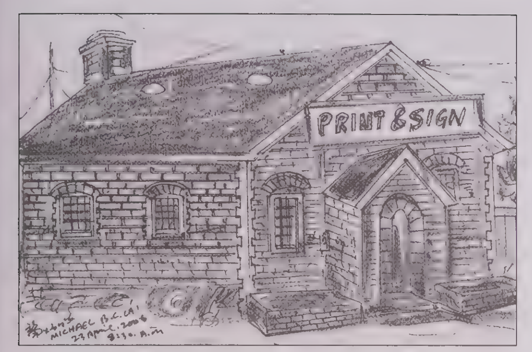
Loyal True Blue & Orange Home 1921
11181 Yonge St.



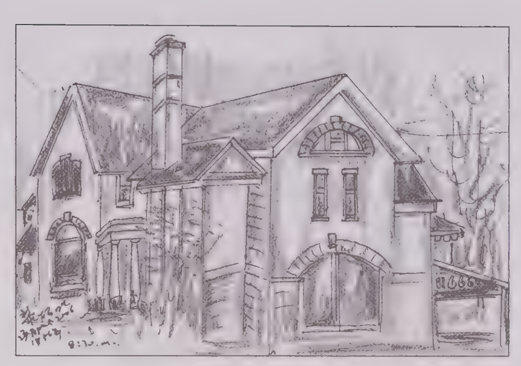
William Wright House c.1895
11283 Yonge St.



Sisters of St. Joseph College-L'Arch c.1915
11339 Yonge St.



Jefferson Schoolhouse 1868
11575 Yonge St.



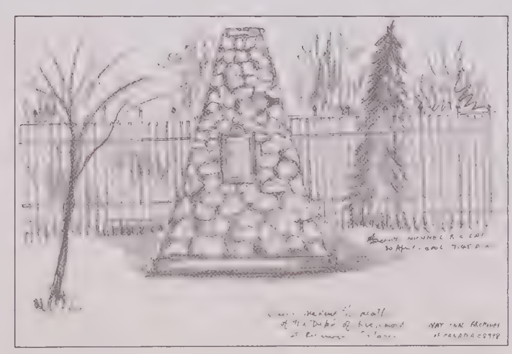
Hillcrest: William H. Legge House & P. O. 1902
11666 Yonge St.



Rocking Horse Ranch House c.1860
11815 Yonge St.



Summitt Golf & Country Club c.1920
11901 Yonge St.



Yonge Street Cairn 1937
11901 Yonge St.



Dentmore Downs: Joseph Mortson House c.1846
12001 Yonge St.



St. John the Baptist Anglican Church 1849
12125 Yonge St.



Frank Legge House c.1915
12261 Yonge St.



Ryan-Paxton House 1892
12345 Yonge St.



Metropolitan Railway Arrestor House &
Power House Remnants - Bond Lake c.1900
12485 Yonge St.



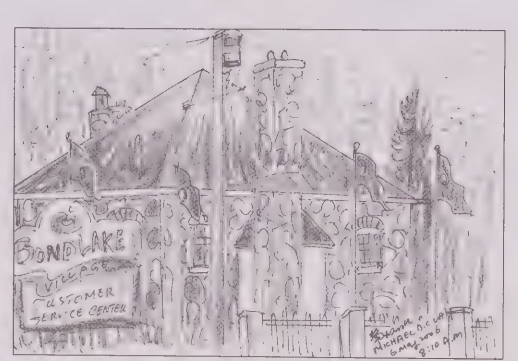
12500 Yonge St. c.1910



John Beverley Robinson Cottage c.1836
12611 Yonge St.



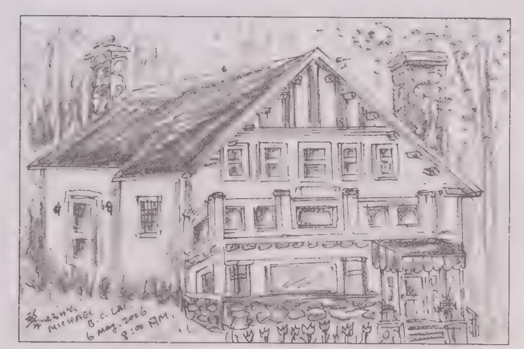
Robert Clifford Gamble House c.1925
12691 Yonge St.



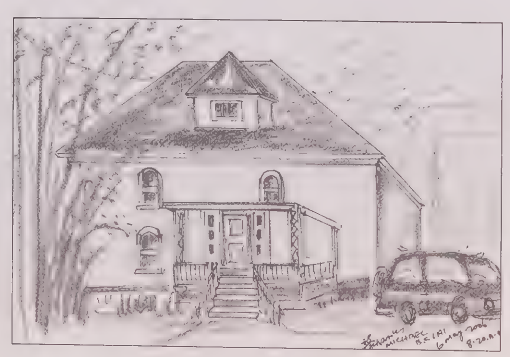
J.H.C. Durham Cobblestone Cottage c.1915
12761 Yonge St.



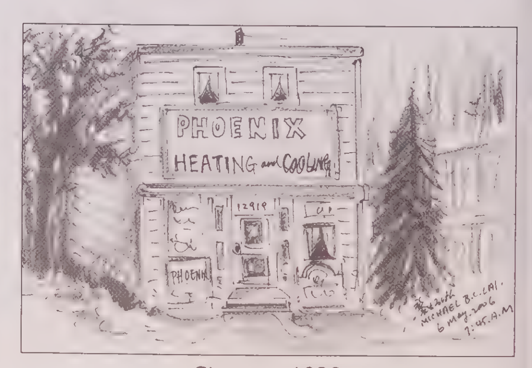
Mitchell House c.1920
12764 Yonge St.



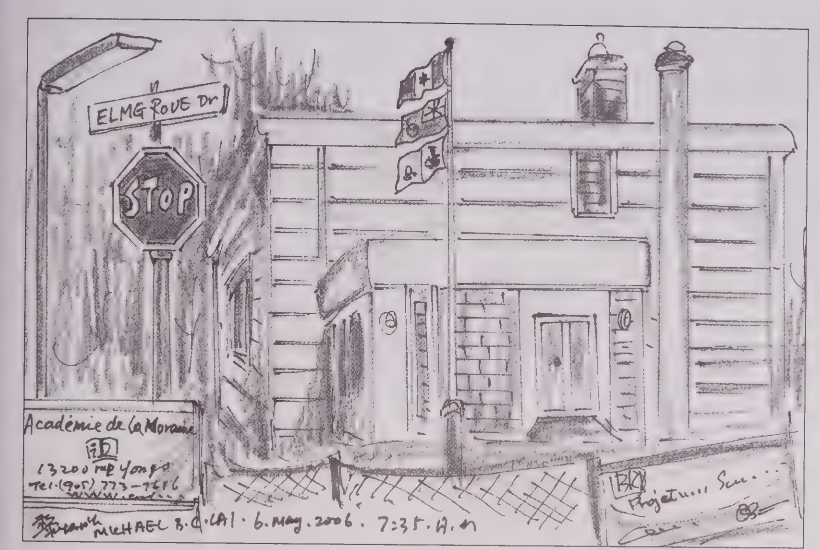
12800 Yonge St. c.1920



12850 Yonge St. c.1920



Store c.1920
12919 Yonge St.



Oak Ridges Public School 1914
13200 Yonge St.



Metcalf Hughey House c.1900
13231 Yonge St.



Phillip Mackenzie House c.1880
13554 Yonge St.

Series IV
Outstanding Persons in Richmond Hill

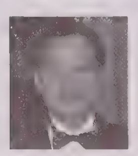
Richmond Hill has bloomed rapidly in recent years, expanding her territories and improving her infrastructures. With growing commercial and industrial activities, Richmond Hill provides a comfortable and relaxing environment for her residents. There are obvious reasons for her success. I think the most important one is the outstanding leadership and distinguished citizens in the community. There are so many successful and outstanding persons living and working in Richmond Hill. I cannot acknowledge them all, nevertheless I have chosen only a few whom I am familiar with. (in alphabetical order)



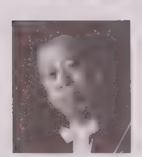
Political - Mayor William Bell. He has served Richmond Hill since 1988 as Councillor and Mayor for 18 years and he has made enormous contributions to the development of Richmond Hill.



Political - David Cohen has been elected seven times to office. Besides being a strong advocate on Town and Ward issues, David works as an ambassador to promote relations with ethnic communities.



Commercial - John Leung is a successful member of the advertising industry. He contributes his intellegence & experience for the benefit of the community affairs.



Cultural - Mr. Chuen Tam has devoted all his life to music in both Hong Kong and the GTA.



Social - Mrs. Wong Kam Bik Yee is a dedicated volunteer in senior support, contributing both time and money to the well being of the aged.



Technological - Mr. Alex Yuan's computer business covers Ontario and Mainland China. His service in the community has won many deserving awards and praises.

第四輯　烈治文山人物誌

烈治文山近十多年來發展迅速，擴建道路網，開闢土地，提供優美居住環境，促進工商業活動，成為大多倫多市發展最蓬勃地區之一。

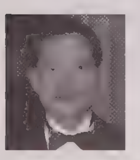
所謂人傑地靈，居於此地的傑出人物眾多，當然不能一一盡錄，謹能寫出我相熟的五位傑出人物。（以英文字母序）



政界　烈治文山市長貝爾先生，從1988至2006年，服務於烈治文山擔任市議員及市長18年，對烈治文山的發展具有重大貢獻。



政界　高文連續七次獲選為市議員。除對市政府和選區問題強烈關注外，他更是推動各個族裔社區和諧關係的大使。



商界　梁健文先生除致力於廣告事業有所成就外，復對社團公益關注猶多，以個人知識經驗為大眾服務。



音樂界　譚全先生畢生致力音樂活動發展，從香港至多倫多，均為樂壇領導人物，個人精於管弦樂團指揮及小提琴演奏。



社會服務　黃甘碧儀女士，熱心耆老活動，出錢出力，貢獻個人力量，服務精神令人尊敬。



科技商界　袁海燿先生的電腦業務遍及安省及中國大陸，多年來服務社會，屢獲表彰

William Bell – Mayor of Richmond Hill (1988 - 2006)

Mr. William Bell, Mayor of the Town of Richmond Hill, is a pre-eminent leader who has the vision, passion and experience to serve the community. He is also known as the "People's Mayor" who loves life and residents.

In 1993, I settled down in the Town of Richmond Hill, and started an art centre to commence my beloved art promotion endeavor. Mr. William Bell attended the opening ceremony of my art centre and cut the ribbon. His enthusiasm and sincerity brought me unexpected happiness and strong confidence. In numerous events that followed, he attended in person in spite of always being busy for work. Sometimes, he even sacrificed his own spare time to support my work. His caring attitude wins him respect and love of all residents. Since 1988, he has continuously been serving six terms as mayor. Before he was elected mayor, he served 8 years as the Ward 3 Councilor for the Town of Richmond Hill from 1981 to 1988.

During his terms as mayor, Mr. William Bell was actively involved in community services; he is the Vice Chairman of York Region Transportation and Works Committee, the Honorary Chair of Sport for Kids Foundation, Honorary Trustee of York Central Hospital, and the Honorary Director of Canadian National Institute for the Blind.



Mayor Bell with Michael Lai in 1993 at opening ceremony of Lai Bing Chiu Arts Centre

Due to his health condition, Mr. William Bell announced that he would not run for mayor in the Municipal Election again, and would retire upon the end of this term on November 30, 2006. Looking back, he gave his successful career a concise summary: During my 18 years' service as mayor, I was able to accomplish my responsibilities, have lots of fun, and win respect from friends. I am proud of what I have done, and happy that I have had the opportunities to work and accomplish goals with people.



Mr. William Bell

Mayor William Bell specified that he has seen many exciting accomplishments during his terms of service. Among them, the commencements of New City Centre Theater and Employment Land Development were the most satisfying achievements. He further emphasized that, he was proud to have the precious opportunity to serve Richmond Hill for these many years. He expressed his grateful thanks to the City Council, municipal employees, and residents for offering him the opportunity to lead as mayor.

With his dedicated, caring attitude and strong leadership, Mayor William Bell perfects and presents to residents a unique and outstanding city. We will always remember his contribution. Therefore, we sincerely wish him improvement in his health condition and a pleasant retirement.

烈治文山市長貝爾 (任期1988 - 2006年)

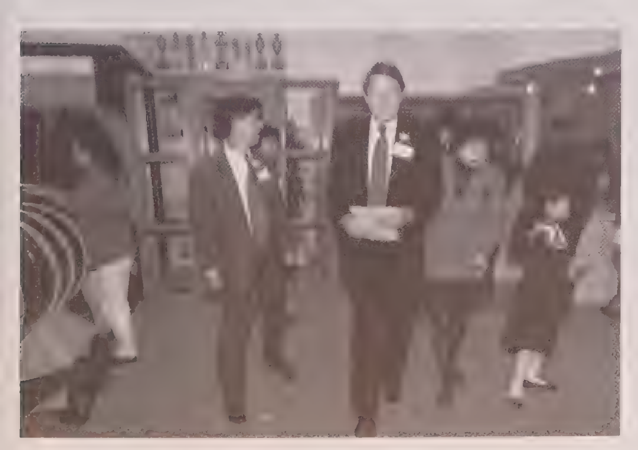
烈治文山市長貝爾是一位傑出的地方領袖，是一位有遠見而踏實工作的人，他亦是一位熱愛生活、熱愛居民的市長。

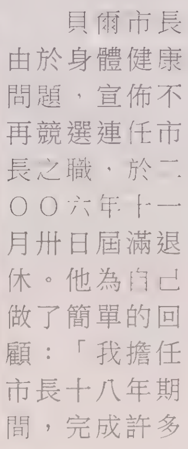
在一九九三年我定居烈治文山，並在此創設藝術中心，從事美育推展工作，開幕禮儀式承蒙貝爾市長答允主持剪綵禮，真是意外的喜悅，此後在多次公開活動中，他亦惠臨參與，在公務繁忙的情況下，能夠犧牲休息時間，這種親民的作風，當然獲得大家愛戴，故能連任六屆，為地區服務十八年。從一九八八年至二OO六年十一月卅日屆滿為止。而在出任市長之前為烈治文山第三選區市議員八年(1981-1988)。

貝爾任市長期間，擔任多項公職，如約克區運輸及工務委員會副主席、約克區捷運委員會副主席、兒童運動基金(Sport for Kids Foundation)榮譽主席、旭康醫院榮譽董事及加拿大國家盲人協會榮譽總監。



烈治文山市市長貝爾於1993年親臨主持
黎炳昭藝術中心開幕儀式





貝爾市長由於身體健康問題，宣佈不再競選連任市長之職，於二OO六年十一月卅日屆滿退休。他為自己做了簡單的回顧：「我擔任市長十八年期間，完成許多工作，得到很多快樂及許多朋友的尊敬，使我感到驕傲。我也很高興與許多人合作，一齊完成許多工作。」

貝爾市長特別提到，在任期間他看到許多令人興奮的事，尤其是市中心新劇院工程及市內的就業發展土地都在落實，是他認為最稱心的建樹。他更認為，有機會為烈市服務這麼長時間，對此感到榮幸。他亦感激市議會、市府職員及居民，讓他有機會任市長，作為大家的領袖。

貝爾市長的親民作風，以及其領導才華，為烈治文山締造了一個成就卓絕的市鎮，令我們深深懷念，為此，我誠心祝福他身體早日康復，愉快地過着退休悠閒的幸福生活。



David Cohen – Town of Richmond Hill Councillor since 1988

David Cohen has been a Town of Richmond Hill Councillor since 1988. David was born in Hamilton, Ontario in 1954. He graduated from the University of Windsor in 1976, having taken Political Science and Communications. David attended Ryerson University in Journalism but then changed direction to work in the insurance industry and later in credit and collection. Revenue Canada hired David in 1984 where he has been a part-time employee for 23 years now. David met his first wife Shirley and they were married in December 1984. David and Shirley's daughter Laura was born in December 1985.

David, Shirley and Laura moved to Richmond Hill in 1986. They purchased a house from builders' plans on what was to be Blackmore Avenue. In late 1987, friends told them that a large property, then called the Langstaff Jail Farm, was going to house obnoxious uses. David became involved. He attended resident meetings and developed an interest in local politics. The non-friendly plan was corrected. Shirley suggested to David that he should run for Council. From the outside, it appeared the Town was being poorly managed. In the summer of 1988, David started campaigning to be Councillor Ward 3.

In November 1988, David Cohen was elected to Council. He joined a new Mayor, William Bell and many other new Councillors. During his first term, David worked became involved with finance and administration. David Cohen became Finance and Administration Committee Chair midway thru the term. Richmond Hill's administration was modernized. By the end of the first term, many of the procedures including budgeting had changed. The Town purchased 225 East Beaver Creek so that all could work in close proximity to each other. David was re-elected in 1991.

During his two decades as a Richmond Hill Councillor, David Cohen has worked on every standing committee of Council. David was on the Library Board between 1994 and 1997 when the Main Library was built. David was Budget and Finance Chair between 1991 and 2001, and throughout those ten years the Town of Richmond Hill did not raise taxes. David has been a champion of the Bayview Hill Community Centre, including its initial construction (1991), to the building of a pool (1996), fitness centre (1998), and a seniors' centre addition (2007).

David Cohen has been active in development. Being involved in the planning and implementation of many area's including the business area's of Beaver Creek, Headford and the Chinese Commercial area on Highway 7. The Bayview Hill, Doncrest, and Bayview Glen communities were all built under his watch.



Councillor and rotarian David Cohen, at the Bike Ride for Juvenile Diabetes Research in October 2007

Meawhile David contended with challenges on the home front. 1993 Shirley was diagnosed with advanced breast cancer. Laura's diagnosis was Autism. Laura moved to a school class operated by Thistletown Regional Centre for Children and Adolescents. The Ontario government under Bob Rae tried to close Laura's school program. David Cohen chaired a group of parents who created FFACT (Friends and Family Opposed to the Closing of Thistletown) to oppose the government closing, including following the Premier to numerous events and picketing outside meeting rooms and hotels all over the GTA. The Premier finally decided to rethink the closure and Thistletown has been providing service for thousands who have behavioral problems since. Two days after Bob Rae changed his mind, Shirley died. David became active in the special needs community, first sitting on a York Region Planning Committee, then briefly chairing the York Region Chapter of the Autism Society of Ontario. David became an active Board Member of REENA, the second largest provider of long term care for the developmentally challenged in the GTA. He is still an active volunteer. With the help of REENA, David decided to create a Chinese Heritage version of this fantastic agency for those with special needs. He started working with Under the Banyan Tree and Spirit of Life. Both groups work with Chinese Heritage individuals with special needs including Autism. David helped start a process to create a One Voice one stop solution. It would provide a complete package of services from information to long term care for the developmentally challenged with an emphasis on ensuring understanding and sensitivity to those of the Chinese Culture. David began volunteering for those two groups and became their Honorary Advisors. David continues to be very active supporting the developmentally challenged , including those in the Chinese Community. David arranged for REENA to train Chinese speaking volunteers so they can work in programs including the Richmond Hill Chinese Community Church.



Mr. David Cohen

David Cohen has worked with seniors and supported them for many years. Back in 1997, David found accommodation for the then newly formed Richmond Hill Chinese Seniors Association and worked with them for many years. David could see that the new immigrant seniors in his community had no place for programming during the day. In 2004, David started the Bayview Hill Seniors' Program, a partnership of the Town of Richmond Hill, Carefirst Seniors Community Services and CICS (Centre for Information Services). David persuaded Town Council to build a 5000 sq ft addition to the Bayview Hill Community Centre to provide programming for the seniors. There are now year-round day programs that thousands of seniors are attending. David Cohen participated in Council's decision to provide $1 million to Mon Sheong to build a long term care facility in Richmond Hill and later $1 million to Carefirst to create their One Stop Access Multiple Services Centre on Leslie Street. He is also Honorary Advisor to Carefirst's Richmond Hill programs.

David Cohen has been elected seven times to office. Besides being a strong advocate on Town and Ward issues, David works as an ambassador to promote relations with ethnic communities. David came out with his first bilingual flyers in English and Chinese in 1994. He seeks to bring ethnic social services into Richmond Hill where his constituents can use them. David is working on a multi language website at this time.

In 2005, David Cohen married Grace Chan who has two children. David loves his new family and it has been a wonderful change. The family lives in Bayview Hill.

烈治文山市議會議員高文 (任期自1988年至今)

自1988年以來，高文（David Cohen）一直是烈治文山的市議會議員。高文1954年出生於安省Hamilton市，1976年畢業於溫莎大學，專修政治行政和傳理學。又在懷雅遜大學攻讀新聞學，但轉在保險界工作，稍後則投身於信託及託收業務。1984年，加拿大稅務局僱請了他，由該年起，他便以兼職僱員身份工作了23年，直到現在。1984年，高文邂逅了他的第一任妻子 Shirley，在十二月結婚，1985年十二月育有一女 Laura。

高文一家三口在1986年移居烈治文山，看過建築商圖則後，購買了當時稱為 Black-more Avenue 的一座房子。1987年年底，他從朋友那裏得知有一塊廣闊土地，位於當時稱為 Langstaff Jail Farm 的，將以之作為厭惡用途。他即起而行動，出席了居民大會，由是對參與本地政治大感興趣。這個不受人歡迎的計劃終於作了重大修改，於是高文妻子 Shirley 就建議他應該競選做市議員。從外看來，烈治文山當時的管治情況並不算好。在1988年的夏天，高文開始競選做第二選區的議員。

1988年十一月，高文被選為市議員，與當時的新市長 William Bell 和許多其他的新議員一起進入市議會。他的第一次任期就被委擔當財政和行政事務，在任中期就成為財政和行政委員會主席，把烈治文山市的行政現代化。第一次任期終結時，很多的程序包括財政預算等都改變了。市政府購買了 East Beaver Creek 225號，使得市政的各項事務都能就近辦理。1991年，高文又再當選為市議員。

在烈治文山市議會服務了二十年，每一個常務委員會都曾經過有高文的份兒。

1994年至1997年之間，總圖書館興建了，高文當時便是圖書館委員會的委員之一。

1991年與2001年這十年之中，烈治文市從未有過加稅，高文是當時的預算和財政委員會主席。他對灣景山區中心，力主其成，由起初（1991年）興建，游泳池（1996年），健身中心（1998年）至增建耆老中心（2007年）為止，他都積極參與其事。



2007年團拜籌委會主席高文
與市長、市議員及嘉賓向市民拜年

高文對於發展市區，不遺餘力，參與區內許多開發計劃和實施，這包括沿七號公路的Beaver Creek、Headford和華人市肆林立的商業區，此外，Bayview Hill、Doncrest和Bayview Glen各社區中心，都在他的照顧之下，先後建成。

高文面對來自家庭方面的各項挑戰。1993年，妻子Shirley被診斷患上末期乳癌，而女兒Laura就給判斷為有自閉症。Laura隨即被送往Thistletown兒童及青少年地區中心開辦的班級就讀。當時安省正由Bob Rae主政，擬關閉Laura入讀的學校課程。



高文攝於榕樹下智障人士訓練中心展翅高飛慈善夜記者會

高文帶領一群家長組成一個名為『朋友及家長反對關閉Thistletown』的團體，簡稱FFACT，反對政府這項措施。FFACT 採取各種方法，包括尾隨省長一起在不少場合出現，在大多市各處的會議廳和酒店外面示威抗議，終於使省長重新考慮關閉措施，而Thistletown中心得以向千百位有行為問題的人們提供服務，繼續至今。就在Bob Rae改變初衷之後的兩天，妻子Shirley 與世長辭。高文更活躍於參與有特殊需要的社區，起初成為約克區計劃委員會的委員，亦曾短暫出任安省自閉症協會約克區分會會長。高文亦是REENA董事局中一個積極活動的成員，REENA是大多市第二最大提供與智障人士長期護理服務的機構。他到現在仍是個十分活躍的義工。在REENA協助之下，高文決定成立一個華人版本的相似機構，向有特殊需要的人提供服務。他開始和榕樹下與明活社兩團體合作，這兩團體都是為有特殊需要的華人服務，包括有自閉症的在內。高文協助創建一個程序，提供一站式全盤服務，由有關資訊到智障病者長期護理，特別著重適應中國文化，確使華人更能增進了解。高文為這兩個團體多做義務工作，並成為他們的名譽顧問。高文不斷積極支持幫助智障患者，包括華人。高文又安排REENA來訓練講華語的義工，使他們能夠在某些機構如烈治文山華基教會等所提供的服務計劃中工作。

高文多年來一直服務長者，幫助他們。早在1997年，高文就已幫助當時新成立的烈治文山華人耆英會找得場地設備，並與他們一起工作很多年。高文早就發覺到當年在他的社區中，新移民長者幾無活動的節目，所以他在2004年就與烈治文山市府合辦灣景山長者活動計劃，又與耆暉會和華人諮詢服務處等合作。高文勸說市議會增建灣景山社區中心多達五千平方尺，以提供長者活動節目。目前數以千百計的長者已可參加全年都有的日間活動。高文參與市議會的決定，撥款一百萬元給予孟嘗會在烈治文山籌建一所長期護理中心，稍後又撥款一百萬元予耆暉會在 Leslie Street 創建一站式綜合服務中心。他也是耆暉會在烈治文山活動計劃的名譽顧問。

高文連續七次獲選為市議員。除對市政府和選區問題強烈關注外，他更是推動各個族裔社區和諧關係的大使。在1994年，高文在他的競選宣傳單張上第一次印有中英兩種文字。他致力於把少數族裔的社會服務引入烈治文山市內，使得他選區內的區民都能夠利用這些服務。

高文在2005年娶得 Grace Chan 為妻，另有 Silken 和 Eliot 兩個兒子，他熱愛新家庭，視之為美妙的轉變。目前一家定居於灣景山

John Leung – Prime Advertising

Nowadays, advertising techniques are essentially used to promote commercial goods and services while motivating public acceptance and thus increasing sales.

Realizing that the advertising industry was large and growing, my friend John Leung entered this industry immediately after he completed his program in advertising in Hong Kong. He immigrated to Canada in 1985 and continued to work in advertising for a mainstream company. After years of gaining valuable experience, he established Prime Advertising in 1987, providing full services including marketing and promotion, strategic planning, concept and design.

Many mainstream clients have recognized the importance of the Asian market and have entrusted Prime with their advertising campaigns. Clientele include: CIBC, TELUS, Canadian Tire, and Frito Lay. For over 20 years, Prime has established its professional image and an impressive track record of success. Prime Advertising has received over 55 creative design awards.

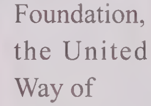


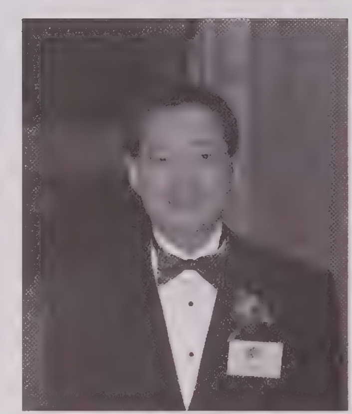
John Leung greeting Prime Minister Stephen Harper at the Toronto International Dragon Boat Race Festival



John Leung accompanied by Chief of Police William Blair at the Toronto China Town Walk for Crime Prevention Program

I've included John Leung in "Richmond Hill – Our Heritage, Our Community" not just to promote his success in his career, but his contribution to society. John is aware of the importance of both giving and taking from society. He always participates in charity activities, and plays the role as committee member, chair, and president of many different charitable organizations and events. The list includes the Canadian Cancer Society, the Daffodil Ball, Carefirst Foundation, the United Way of Greater Toronto, the Toronto Chinese Business Association, the Toronto International Dragon Boat Race Festival, the Confederation of Greater Toronto Chinese Business Association, the Chinese Family Services of Ontario, the Canadian Fashion Designer Awards and many more.





Mr. John Leung

In 2002, Prime Advertising received the Best Community Service Award from the Association of Chinese Canadian Entrepreneurs for its contribution to the community. In 2005, John was awarded the Chinese Canadian Legend Award for his spirit and achievements.

John Leung is a successful member of the advertising industry. He does not only draw desirable attention to his clients' products and services effectively; his charisma and abilities also help those in the community who are in need while creating a positive image for Prime Advertising.

廣告精英——梁健文


John Leung supervising one of the TC commercial shootings

目前的世界，一切的工商業產品，都要倚靠廣告的宣傳推展，才能獲得大眾的認識和接受，才能成功地打入市場使業務蒸蒸日上。

同樣地個人的豐功偉績，也需要千錘百鍊，才能脫穎而出，為社會大眾所推崇尊敬。

我們認識的朋友梁健文 —— John Leung 早已洞悉這個天機，在香港攻讀"廣告設計"，一直從事與廣告有關的工作，鍥而不捨，及至1985年移民加拿大後，即在主流廣告公司工作，取得寶貴加國工作經驗後，於1987年創立了"精英廣告公司"(Prime Advertising)，提供包括設計創意、營銷策劃及大型銷售推廣活動在內的全方位廣告服務。

主流客戶為了打入華人市場，也紛紛向委托Prime Advertising進行廣告推廣，客戶包括CIBC, 研科，CANADIAN TIRE，FRITOLAT等……。經過廿多年的苦心經營，成功地為他的事業打好了穩健的基礎，並獲超過50多項設計大獎


John Leung and his wife, Katherine in Beijing

我將John Leung列入"烈治文山古蹟攬勝"的人物誌，並不是表揚他事業上的成就，而是他在社會上的貢獻。他懂得如何「取諸社會、用諸社會」。他經常參加義務工作，以委員、董事、會長等不同身份出席會議及活動，加拿大防癌協會、金水仙之夜、耆暉會、大多市公益金、多倫多華商會、多倫多國際龍舟節、大多市華商總會、安省華人家庭專業輔導中心、加拿大時裝設計家大賽等等。


John Leung and his wife, Katherine in Paris

在2002年由創業協進會(ACCE)頒發「最佳社區服務大獎」予精英廣告公司，表揚其服務社會的貢獻。在2005年也因他的精神與貢獻成為"紅楓傳奇"人物

John Leung是一位成功的廣告精英，他不單能把客戶的產品業務完美地推銷；更以其個人魅力，實際的工作能力，把自己的形象也成功地推展出來——不愧是「精英廣告」，創造「廣告精英」

Dedicated Music Educator - Maestro Chuen Tam

CHUEN TAM - Music Educator, Violinist, Conductor
President of Overseas Chinese Music Society (Ontario)

Whenever you are in the neighborhood of Richmond Hill, you might come across a pleasant individual with grayish silver hair and a big grin on his face; he is Maestro Chuen Tam, who has dedicated several decades of his life towards music education.

Maestro Chuen Tam began his esteemed music career training under the reputable Conductor and Violinists, Master Lim Kek-tijang and Lim Kek-han. He then furthered his training at the Vienna Conservatory for a period of five years. While in Vienna, he obtained a high level Diploma in Violin Performance and was appointed first Violinist of the Vienna Operetta Orchestra.

After coming back to Hong Kong in 1965, he became the First Violinist in the Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra, Concert Master of the Hong Kong City Symphony Orchestra, the Pan Asia Symphony Orchestra, as well as the Lim Kek-han Philharmonic Orchestra. Later he became the guest Conductor of the Pan Asia Symphony Orchestra, Music Director and Conductor of the Hong Kong Music Institute Orchestra and Orchestral Instructor of the Hong Kong Mucic Office. He also performed as First Violinist for the first ever String Quintet organized by the Hong Kong Music Office.

Maestro Tam was one of the leading advocates of classical music amongst schools in Hong Kong where he lectured students on the many aspects of classical music such as musical instruments, great composers, and their works. He led the Hong Kong Music Institute Orchestra to perform in Chinese cities like Beijing; Guangzhou and Shenzhun. Soon after his return, he successfully organized and directed a massive 400 student string ensemble. For his continual contributions to the Hong Kong music community over the years, Maestro Tam was commended by the Governor of Hong Kong, Lord David Wilson in 1992.

Maestro Tam immigrated to Canada with his family in the spring of 1994. After he settled in Toronto, he became a registered music teacher with the Ontario Registered Music Teacher Association (ORMTA) and continued his violin teaching. Over the years, many of his students ranging from grade 3 to ARCT, obtained excellent results in the Royal Conservatory of Music Society (Ontario) examinations.



Mr. Chuen Tam

In 1996, Maestro Tam founded the Overseas Chinese Music Society (Ontario), a non-profit charitable organization fostering musical trainings and performance opportunities to locals. Over the past eleven years, the Society has evolved into five entities: the Overseas Chinese Choir (Ontario), the Overseas Chinese Philharmonic Orchestre (Ontario), the Overseas Chinese Instrumental Orchestra (Ontario) and the Overseas Chinese Youth Orchestra (Ontario). Each year, these groups organized their own concerts and often performed for various local charitable and community fundraising events with raving results.

A committed volunteer with the Society, Maestro Tam tine and again financed the rehearsal needs of his orchestras. It is not unusual to see him provide free lessons or reduced tuition fees for his needy students.

During the 10th Anniversary Gala concert on November 18, 2006, Maestro Tam conducting his Philharmonic Orchestra and Choir together with other Ontario choirs. They literally brought down the roof of the Toronto Centre for the Arts performing the Yellow River Cantata.

It is the earnest desire of Maestro Tam to provide Occidental and Oriental musical education to our cross cultural society. This is only possible through the continual support and dedication of our musicians, sponsors, volunterres, teachers, students, parents and music enthusiasts like you. Let us all work together to put his goal into reality.

熱心音樂教育的譚全老師

譚全：音樂教育家、小提琴家、指揮家、安省海外華人音樂協會會長

當每一個人看見頭髮斑白、笑口常開、對同輩及晚輩均和靄可親，數十年來忠於音樂教育事業，出錢出力，只問耕耘不問收穫，作出巨大的貢獻，他正是現居於烈治文山市的譚全老師。

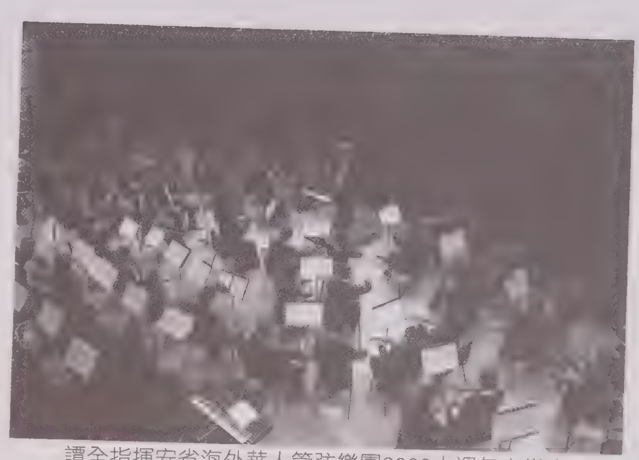
譚老師早年跟隨著名指揮家，小提琴家林克昌、林克漢老師學習，後赴維也納音樂學院深造達五年之久，並取得高級小提琴演奏文憑，及被指派為維也納輕歌劇院第一小提琴手。

他一九六五年已是香港管弦樂團的第一小提琴手，曾擔任香港城市交響樂團、泛亞交響樂團、林克漢管弦樂團之首席小提琴演奏家；泛亞交響樂團的客席指揮、香港音專管弦樂團音樂總監及指揮；香港音樂事務統籌處導師，又擔任導師樂團工作。他亦是音統處第一個弦樂五重奏團任第一小提琴演奏，在港九各校推廣古典音樂、介紹樂器、講解樂曲內容；又曾帶領音專管弦樂團前往北京、廣州、深圳等地交流演出，及指揮當地之管弦樂團。在港期間，他組織及指揮由各校學生組成的四百餘小提琴大型演奏，一九九二年獲港督衛奕信爵士嘉獎。



1992年港督衛奕信爵士在音樂會後，恭喜譚全演出成功

一九九四年三月，譚全老師舉家移民加拿大，定居於多倫多後，即申請成為安省註冊音樂教師，繼續教授小提琴；多年來，學生報考皇家音樂學院均取得優異成績(Grade 3-ARCT)。



譚全指揮安省海外華人管弦樂團2006十週年音樂會

一九九六年，他創立「安省海外華人音樂協會」。該會為政府註冊之非牟利慈善社團，其宗旨是給予本地華人各類型的音樂訓練、提供專業音樂家演出機會、培育華人青少年接受音樂教育。因此，協會先後成立了管弦樂團、青年交響樂團、青少年樂團、中樂團、合唱團、兒童合唱團。十年來，接受培訓的不下數百人，各樂團均經常舉行音樂會，並為本地華人社團、主流社會慈善機構舉行籌款音樂會，成績有目共睹，深受社會各界之讚賞。

譚老師在協會一直是一位義工，為培養青少年在音樂道路的成長不遺餘力。他自掏腰包，購置各類樂譜以供樂團練習之用。對經濟困難的學生，他減收學費甚至個別免費授課。

二OO六年十一月十八日，協會成立十週年的音樂會，譚老師指揮由多個本地合唱團及來自渥太華的合唱團組成大型合唱團，以該會管弦樂團伴奏，演唱冼星海名作「黃河大合唱」，大獲成功

展望未來，譚老師將為華人社區普及音樂教育事業繼續努力，亦希望社會人仕大力支持，使本地華社的藝術生活錦上添花，在加國多元文化的優良傳統下大放異彩。

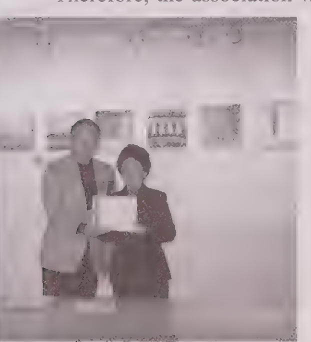
Brightening Up Others – Wong, Kam Bik Yee

Brighten up others with her own shine
How dazzlingly gorgeous, the light of life!

By chance, in 1997, Wong, Kam Bik Yee together with some of her friends and neighbors founded the Richmond Hill Elderly Citizen Association, to bring harmony and prosperity to the local senior community. She was elected the Honorary President. In the late chapters of her life, Wong, Kam Bik Yee was to write down the most splendid page!

Wong, Kam Bik Yee immigrated from Hong Kong to Canada in 1989. She first resided in Thornhill, then moved to and settled down in Richmond Hill in 1991. During the early 1990's, Richmond Hill was embracing an ambitious exploitation and most community services were developing. To employ a more active life style, she and some friends and neighbors took one full day each week to participate in community events in Toronto. The inconvenience caused by long distance commute triggered an idea: why not establish their own association to arrange community events and enrich senior citizens' lives? This idea firstly circulated around people who gathered at parks for morning exercise, and soon received positive responses. After a few months' deliberation and consideration, a team of active advocates, including Wong, Chong Chuen, Mr. Yeung, Chan, Chi Lok, Chu, Woo Kwoon, Mr. Ao, Mrs. Ma, Mr. Kao, and Mrs. Tse, was founded for the founding preparation of the association. They formulated the Association By-Law, members' rights and obligations, and set out membership fee arrangement. A Provisional Member Conference was held in a Richmond Hill restaurant at the end of 1997. During the conference, Leung, Fook Wing, Lee, Hoi, and Wong, Chong Chuen were elected Register Officers to accept applications. On a later date, the government granted permission for the association to register.

Therefore, the association was able to commence a series of events, including Birthday Party Dinner, Member Visiting, Tour and Sightseeing, Joint-events with other charitable associations, talks, and so on. As the association became more popular, their scope of interest expanded, and various classes covering a wide range of topics such as calligraphy, Cantonese opera, singing, karaoke, Taiji, and dancing became available for members. These events and classes, in particular the frequent member visiting, brought to members a friendly relationship. To date, the association has 800 registered members. Among them, around 400 members are constant attendees.



ational Volunteer Week for Outstanding
ervice & Contribution as a volunteer 2002



Ontario 5 Year Volunteer Award 2005

Wong, Kam Bik Yee has been responsible for the planning, arrangement and hosting of "Happy Hour", one of the most popular events of the association. "Happy Hour" runs from 9 a.m. to 12 p.m. every Monday morning. The event is free-of-charge and consists of multicultural contexts, such as Taiji, line-dancing, Chinese painting, Chinese musical instruments, singing, Cantonese opera, joint-events with other associations, and so on. "Happy Hour" has always been the favorite event, which attracts average 50 attendees weekly.

Besides the association's responsibilities, Wong, Kam Bik Yee has been offering rides to members all these years. Rain or shine, she is always there for people who are in need. In addition, she is an active participant of charitable fundraising and volunteering.

Wong, Kam Bik Yee is an ardent fan of art. She practices calligraphy daily, and reads traditional literature and the newspaper on a regular basis, which is contributed greatly by her attitude, "live an artistic life, and perform a lively art". She agrees with my idea that the combination of painting, literature and music is the vital nutrition of civilization. During 10 years' history of Toronto Season Magazine, she has been the most enthusiastic supporter.

At the end of our interview, Wong, Kam Bik Yee talked about her point of view towards healthy life. She said, when we are young, we shall put all our effort to study and learn as much as we can, and shall fight for our career when we grow up; in mid-life, we shall try our best to raise and educate our children; when our children become independent, and we reach retirement, then we are free to spend time doing what we really enjoy, such as art and music. She said serving the community and others with our own contributions is the most satisfying achievement. We shall not always look back and taste the glory of the past, and should look forward to the future and create new life. In the late years of life, simplicity means happiness!

照亮他人——黃甘碧儀

能夠以自己的光，照亮他人。
生命的光采，何其美艷！



年於烈治文山耆英會新年晚宴點睛

一九九七年，黃甘碧儀與數位街坊友人，在偶然的機遇下，組成了烈治文山耆英會，造福地區。她被推選為該會名譽會長，在垂暮之年，發揮其人生精采的一頁！

黃甘碧儀於一九八九年從香港移居加拿大，首先定居康山，至九一年遷居烈治文山，當年烈市正銳意開發，社區服務仍在發展中，她與數位街坊朋友，為了打發沉悶生活，每星期選擇一天到多倫多市區參加松柏社區活動。路途遙遠，舟車勞頓，甚為不便 在一次旅途閒談中，何不自己在烈治文山組織老人中心，去推行活動，幫助老人家呢？這個意見提出，獲得公園晨運人士響應，蘊釀數月後，積極人士包括：黃崇川、楊生、陳志樂、朱和冠、敖先生、馬太、高先生、謝太等進行籌備工作，成立小組進行草議會章、會員權利與義務、會費等等事項。並於九七年底在烈治文山一酒家舉行臨時會員大會，眾議公舉梁福榮、李海、黃崇川負責註冊申請人。不久即獲政府批準社團註冊，便積極展開會務，每兩月舉行生日聚餐會，探訪會友，旅遊參觀，與各大慈善社團溝通合辦活動，專題講座，稍後設有定期課程，如書法、粵曲、歌唱、卡拉OK、太極、排舞班等提供會友參加。尤其在探訪、慰問活動的效果下人際關係更為密切，成立至今註冊會友多達八百人，而經常保持出席者亦有四百多人。

“歡樂時光”逢星期一早上九時至十二時舉行活動，多年來均由黃甘碧儀負責策劃主持，設計有多元化的活動，全部免費提供會友參加，包括有太極、排舞、書畫、二胡、唱歌、粵曲等，並經常參與各團體舉辦的耆老活動，歡樂時光深獲會友歡迎，每星期平均有50多人參加。

多年來黃甘碧儀除了負責安排工作外，還自願負責接送沒有交通工具的會友，風雪嚴寒不改。此外，並經常參加各慈善團體籌款活動及做義工，出錢出力，義不容辭。

黃甘碧儀熱愛生活，喜愛文藝，每日習書法，讀古書、看報刊，她讚同多倫多文藝季的「藝術生活化，生活藝術化」的理念，認同我提出的：「繪畫、文學、音樂」三結合的觀點，是人類文明生活的重要精神食糧。文藝季創辦十年來，均獲其贊助支持。

在訪問結束前，黃甘碧儀寄語健康人生：少年時該努力學習，青年時為生活而奮鬥，中年時為兒女教養而操心，當兒女成材、退休之時，沒有牽掛，應寄情於文藝修養，做自己喜歡的工作。如果能夠盡量貢獻個人力量而能為他人服務，就是最值得高興的事。不要懷緬過去的光輝，要甘於面向新生活 年紀老了，平淡生活是福！



黃甘碧儀於[illegible]年文藝季合唱團演唱會[illegible]
圖為黃甘碧儀、黎炳昭、張明達

Alex Yuan - Opportunity knocks at your door all the time

For over twenty four years in business, Alexander H. Yuan has been putting strong emphasis on "vision, creative ideas and innovation." He demonstrates distinguished talent on making extensive use of computer programming to increase efficiency and reduce cost. The business he started with his bare hands, grown at an extraordinary pace.

Alex Yuan founded A&L Computer Software Limited in 1982. With the release of the A&L Medical System in 1985, A&L started directing its product line toward the medical market in Ontario, more specifically to medical offices and clinics. In 1992, A&L took over Medics, a competitor, helping to expand its presence throughout Ontario, and also leading to the development of a joint marketing venture with the University of Toronto the following year. This resulted in A&L donating 33% of its software revenue to the University of Toronto and the Chinese Community Nursing Home for Greater Toronto.

In 1994, A&L released its document management program, A&L Document Console, expanding its potential client base beyond the medical community to include a variety of business venues. This software product allows all documents, whether they are text, photographs, charts, etc., to be stored and indexed on computer databases for immediate access This can allow a business to run a virtually paperless office and to electronically route all documents anywhere in the world. With a doctoral degree from the University of Toronto, Alex also won various prestigious business and community services awards.

Amount them, he was named "Business Entrepreneur of the Year" by the Town of Richmond Hill in 1995. He won the 1998 Ontario Chamber of Commerce 'Outstanding Business Achievement Award' and was also recognized as a Chinese Canadian Legend in 2001. He served as the Vice Chair of Yee Hong Centre for Geriatric Care and Chair of Information Systems from 1995-1997.



Feb 2007 - photo with Michael Chong MPP & John Tory MP

In 1997, Alex spearheaded the creation of a national charity "S'port for Kids Foundation". S'port for Kids provides an environment where kids can mature in a way to avoid harmful activities such as drugs, crime or joining gangs. "We want to build dreams," says Alex. We're using sport as a vehicle for them to gain self-confidence and to learn to trust others, and themselves." Alex's own children and his wife are great supporters. They work together as a family for this very worthy cause. Alex says that he learned a great deal from his own children and the youth his organization supports, "I realized from talking to my own children that if I wanted to help kids, I had to make it fun. Through sports, they are learning discipline, teamwork and commitment, but to them it's just bouncing a basketball and being part of a team." Alex believes that is he can change just one kid's life, he will have accomplished a great deal.



Mr. Alex Yuan

By 2006, the foundation has provided more than $1 million across Ontario by providing guidance, support and funding for sports activities. S'port for Kids has not just changed one child's life, it has provided a positive impact on the lives of more than 40,000 children since it was established almost ten years ago.

What motivates Yuan is leading a purpose-driven life. "Everyday when I go to sleep, I always asked myself, did I do everything I need to do for my family, for my business and for our community?. "I think I want to live a meaningful life and treasure each day. I don't eat a lot or spend a lot, I believe helping others and seeing the results makes me a happy man." Yuan said. Alex is simply an excellent example of an extraordinary entrepreneur with a big heart for the welfare of the others.

Alex's other achievement include: Selected as the Richmond Hill Business Ambassador in 1998; in 1997-2005, Alex joined the York Regional Board of Education – served as Director and Secretary for the CAYRE board. In 1998-2002, Alex was appointed and served as a member of the Ontario Job and Investment Board – Chair by Premier of Ontario. In 1999-2003, he was invited to join the Ontario Medical Association as a cabinet member. During 2001 to 2003, Alex was featured as a Computer Advisor at the CFMT Television for the Chinese Business Hour program. In February 2004, Alex was presented with the Ontario Premier's Award.

機遇 常在你身邊——袁海燿


Meeting with John Tory at Queen's Park Nov. 2006

近數月來，多倫多掀起了一陣移民的生活問題，所遭遇到的困境，究竟是社會的責任，還是應由移民本身去解決難題？這一切有待政治領袖和社會學者去研究，找出妥善方法，能夠讓新移民發揮所長、融入社會、安居樂業。

袁海燿Alex Yuan是多倫多近年來冒起的一位華裔傑出成就人物，他的信念是：「為了新的機遇，時刻準備著。」另一方面對「根」的認同。他說：「作為一個華裔，必須懂得華語，要了解中華優秀歷史文化背境。在他的事業中，因懂得華語，故能與中國在貿易上得到溝通之利，而獲得上司重用」這片言數語，使我留下了深刻的印像。

Alex出生於香港，15歲遠赴加拿大就讀高中、大學，選讀藥劑學，畢業後進入一家醫藥公司工作，但他很快放棄了這份薪水優厚但有點沉悶的工作，進入多倫多大學讀MBA，同時拿到了計算機的學士學位。這次畢業後，Alex在1982年一手創立了A & L Computer Software Limited。他曾慶幸地說自己沒有當一名藥劑師，能夠果斷地捨棄高薪厚職，迎接新機遇，否則就埋沒了其潛藏的領導力和生意頭腦，也創造不了現時的新天地。

在1992年，A & L併購了它的一個競爭對手Medics，雖然Medics在實力上並沒有對A & L構成多大威脅，但Alex看中了它已經在安省內建立起的多處客戶服務中心，將Medics收納麾下後，A & L客戶服務中心就遍佈整個安省了。第二年，A & L與母校多倫多大學合作建立聯合市場推廣項目，作為對獲得大學支援的回報。Alex把當年軟件銷售收入的33%捐獻給多倫多大學的Capital Campaign及Yee Hong Centre，用於老人的保健護理。在該中心董事會任職期間，Alex還免費為"華人護理中心"建立一套完善的計算機管理系統

如今A & L已經成為加拿大安省最大的醫療軟件供應商 目前，安省有超過5,000名醫生使用A & L開發的醫療軟件，12所社區大學在培訓醫療文秘專業的學生時也會使用A & L的軟件，大概每年有300名學生在此類培訓計劃之內，佔據所有接受該類培訓教育學生總數的75%。

1995年，Alex Yuan獲得Richmond Hill市當年的"年度企業家"(Entrepreneur of the Year)大獎。3年後他又榮膺ACCE頒發的"年度企業家"大獎以及安省商會(Ontario Chamber of Commerce)頒發的"傑出商業成"就獎(Outstanding Business Achievement Award)。他還是安省醫療軟件發展協會(Medical Software of Ontario)和Ontario Medical Secretaries Association (OMSA)的董事

自從1988年起，Alex就開始擔任Richmond Hill市的商務大使，安省醫療協會的核心成員 他還是安省職業發展與投資委員會的核心成員，這個委員長是在安省省長領導下的，2004年獲得省民頒發的嘉獎。2001年10月，Alex入選"紅楓傳奇"(Chinese Canadian Legend)。2001到2003年期間，他擔任CFMT電視臺"Chinese Business Hour Program"節目的計算機方面的專家顧問。

Alex除了企業經營上的成功，在社區活動中心也是一個相當活躍的人物 1997年Alex發起了"Sport for Kids Foundation"，這個組織旨在為年青人身體和心理健康提供支持和財務贊助，近8年來，Sport已經為孩子們募集了50萬加幣用以開展體育運動，受惠的有23,000名孩子，他們遍佈整個加拿大。據悉，引起這個組織的動機，源於他的兒子提出的意念與年青人溝通最直接是透過體育活動達成目的。這個計劃獲得太太支持，共同策劃發起這個有意義的組織，年來惠及不少青少年朋友。

透過了Alex的成功故事，以及其對工作上的信念，「肯犧牲，找緊機遇，有遠見，創造新領域。」這是成功的最重要因素。

加拿大是一個美好的地方，擁有遼闊國土，天然物資豐富，政治穩定，種族和諧，是最具創造事業的理想國家。


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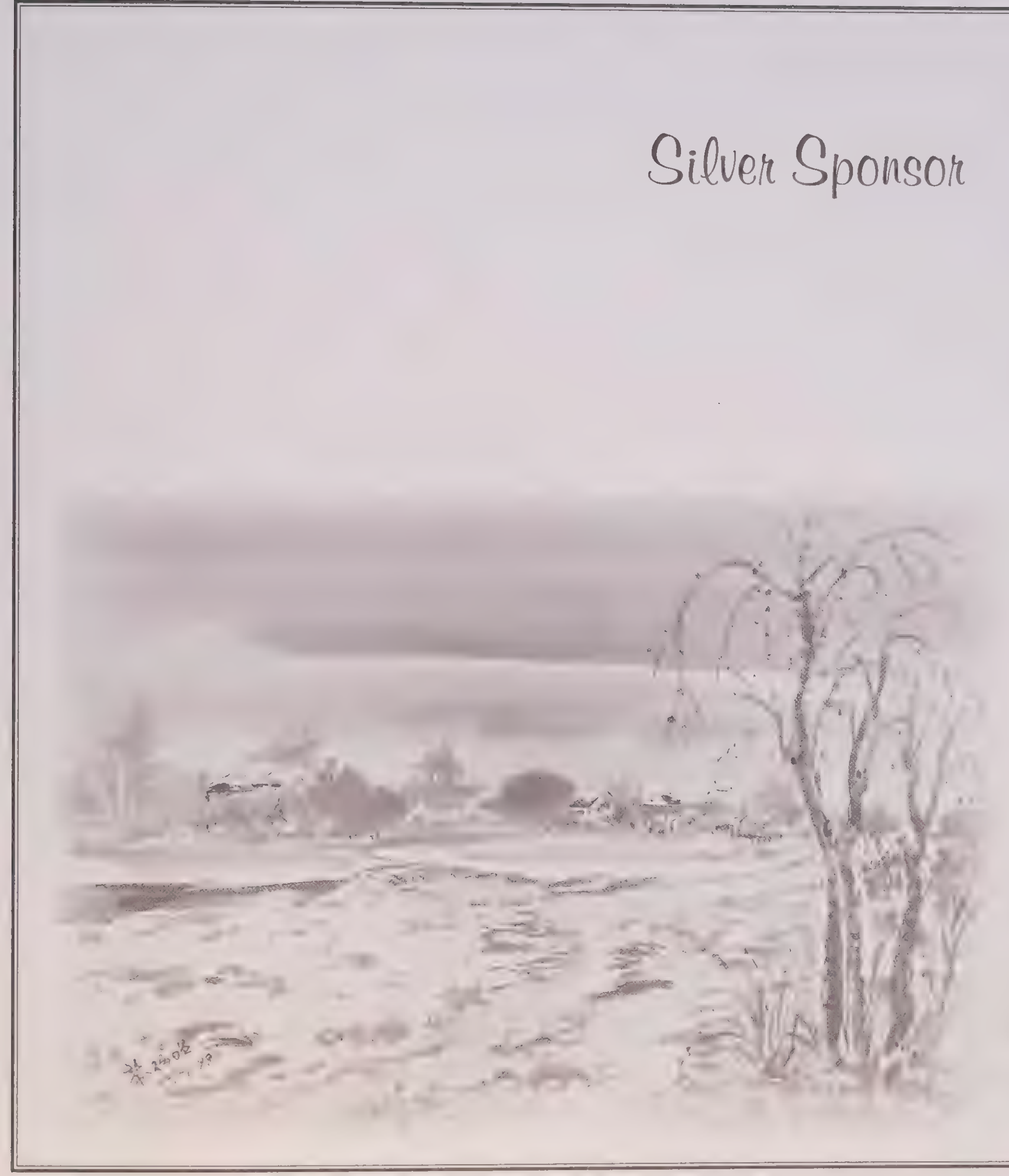




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chael Lai Bing Chiu-Curriculum Vitae in Chronological Order

orn in China 1940.

raduated in Social Education.

articipate in Art Education over 40 years.

rt Teacher in Various Post-Secondary, Secondary and Primary Schools (1962-68)

ounded Elsa Art House 1996.

urrently Principal of Lai Bing Chiu Arts Centre Toronto, Canada.

ong Kong Art Centre Life Member.

World Pen Club" Member of Hong Kong Branch.

ounded Hong Kong Children Art Association 1973. The Registrar and President of irecting Board. The Chairman of Staff Committee.

ounded "Lai Bing Chiu Children Magazine" 1980.

ounded Lai Bing Chiu Arts Centre in Toronto, Canada 1993.

ounded "Children World" Monthly Newspaper 1994.

ounded "Toronto Season Magazine" 1998.

ounded "Toronto Season Choir" 1999.

warded "Distinguished Young Landscape Artist" by the Committee on Arts and Culture of the, 971 Constitutional Convention, Republic of the Philippines, 1974.

warded "Master of Arts in Painting" by Faculty Libre de Culture Humaine Bordeau, 1974.

warded "Ten Outstanding Young Persons" by Hong Kong Jayceettes & Kowloon Jaycees, 974.

warded distinguished Client of Hong Kong Bank of Canada's 1993 Annual Report.

warded distinguished Citizen of "Achievement Award" 1997 on Canada Day.

warded Outstanding Person of Chinese Canadian Legend 2001.

ne Man Show on Art Exhibition in Hong Kong, Taiwan, Australia and Canada over 20 Times.

ver 10,000 Children received free art lessons during Summer Vacation 1982-1992 in Hong ong.

eld more than 40 Joint Art Exhibitions with Students in Hong Kong and Canada. All the roceed are donated to charitable bodies.

黎炳昭簡介

* 1940年出生於中國
* 1966年社會教育系畢業
* 從事美術教育四十餘年
* 歷任專上學院，中，小學美術導師
* 1996年創辦香港凱沙畫廊
* 現任加拿大黎炳昭藝術中心院長
* 香港藝術中心永遠會員
* “世界筆會”香港分會會員
* 香港詩人協會理事
* 中國詩刊編輯委員
* 1974年創辦香港兒童美術教育協會為該會註冊會董，董事會執行　督兼主席
* 1978年曾任香港電台青少年天地小畫廊節目主持
* 1980年創辦“黎炳昭兒童畫報”雜誌
* 1994年創辦“兒童天地”月刊（加拿大）
* 1998年創辦“多倫多文藝季”雜誌
* 1999年創立“多倫多文藝季”合唱團
* 1974年獲菲律賓共和國藝術文化委員頒贈"Distinguished Young Landscape Artist"
* 1974年獲法國藝術學院頒贈美術碩士學位"Master of Arts in Painting"
* 1974年獲香港青年商會主辦第一屆“十大傑出青年獎”"Ten Outstanding Young Persons"
* 1993年獲加拿大匯豐銀行傑出客戶獎"Hong Kong Bank of Canada's 1993 Annual Report
* 1997年獲加拿大國慶日頒發"Achievement Award"
* 2001年獲華商網絡主辦“紅楓傳奇”人物誌Chinese Canadian Legend 2001
* 個人畫展於香港，台灣，澳洲，加拿大等地達十餘屆
* 1982-1992年舉辦全港暑期免費訓練班，一連十屆達萬名學童免費享受繪畫樂趣
* 1965年至今每年均舉辦一次師生畫展四十多屆，每次義賣所得全捐當地慈善團體或機構

Books by Michael Lai Bing Chiu

1. Watercolour Painting of Michael B.C. Lai (1964)
2. Whisper of Mind (Poems and prose. 1966)
3. Art and You (1973)
4. More talks on Young Artists (1974)
5. On Tours in Europe (1974)
6. Watercolour Painting of Michael B.C. Lai (1976)
7. Sketches of Europe (1977)
8. Painting of Michael B.C. Lai (1981)
9. Children's Fresco Facsimile and Creation with Melody Ⅰ (1983)
10. Children's Fresco Facsimile and Creation with Melody Ⅱ (1984)
11. Children's Fresco Facsimile and Creation with Melody Ⅲ (1984)
12. Children's Fresco Facsimile and Creation with Melody Ⅳ (1984)
13. Children's Fresco Facsimile and Creation with Melody Ⅴ (1985)
14. Children's Fresco Facsimile and Creation with Melody Ⅵ (1986)
15. Children's Fresco Facsimile and Creation with Melody Ⅶ (1987)
16. Children's Fresco Facsimile and Creation with Melody Ⅷ (1988)
17. The Value of Life (Prose. 1989)
18. International Children Art Appreciation (1989)
19. Children's Fresco, Facsimile and Creation with Melody IX (1990)
20. The Old Chinese Calligraphers and Michael Lai (Chinese painting, 1990)
21. Children Art Education (Published by Chinese University Press, 1991)
22. A Song to Nature (Watercolour and Poems, 1991)
23. Children's Fresco Facsimile and Creation with Melody X (1992)
24. Bauhinia Blooms in Town (1992)
25. Cactus (100 Children poetry with illustrations by Maya Lai, 1997)
26. A Book "Forty Years Down Memory Lane" (Published in November 1999)
27. "Friends Sixty" (Published in October 2002 to celebrate Michael's 60th Birthday)
28. Gems in Children's Drawings and Poems (2003)
29. Gentle Breeze Bright Moon (Letters to the Youths 2005)
30. Markham Our Life Our Community (Markham Heritages in Water Colour & Sketches 2005)
31. Richmond Hill Our Heritage Our Community
    (Richmond Hill Heritages in Water Colour & Sketches 2007)

黎炳昭著作

1. 黎炳昭水彩畫集(1964)
2. 心扉私語（詩・散文 1966)
3. 畫與你(1973)
4. 藝苗新語(1974)
5. 歐遊散記(1974)
6. 黎炳昭水彩詩畫集(1976)
7. 歐遊速寫集(1977)
8. 黎炳昭畫集(1981)
9. 童詩童畫 Ⅰ (1983)
10. 童詩童畫 Ⅱ (1984)
11. 童詩童畫 Ⅲ (1984)
12. 童詩童畫 Ⅳ (1984)
13. 童詩童畫 Ⅴ (1985)
14. 童詩童畫 Ⅵ (1986)
15. 童詩童畫 Ⅶ (1987)
16. 童詩童畫 Ⅷ (1988)
17. 生命的價值（散文 1989)
18. 國際兒童畫欣賞(1989)
19. 天籟畫語(1990)
20. 壽星匯炳昭（詩、書、畫集 1990)
21. 兒童美術教育（中文大學出版社 1991)
22. 自然之歌（水彩、詩、歌畫集 1991)
23. 童畫寫童詩 (1992)
24. 紫荊滿城開（散文 1992)
25. 仙人掌（兒童詩畫100首，黎爾盈插圖）
26. 四十年回憶錄 (1999)
27. 師友融情(60位朋友的散文 2002)
28. 童藝文采（童詩童畫 教學隨筆 2003)
29. 清風明月（與青少年通訊 2005）
30. 萬錦風情畫（萬錦市歷史古蹟 • 水彩 • 素描 2005）
31. 烈治文山古蹟攬勝 （烈治文山市歷史古蹟 • 水彩 • 素描 2007）

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